



Centre County's Finances.

With this issue of the Reporter, as well as in the other county papers, will be found the annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of Centre county for the year ending January 1, 1901. It is one of the most careful and explicit financial statements published by any board of County Commissioners. This statement requires a very great deal of time and labor on the part of the commissioners' clerk, who has charge of the compilation of these accounts. It is a source of great satisfaction however, to a careful and conscientious board of commissioners, to know and feel that all fair minded tax payers are appreciative of a wise and careful expenditure of the public money. Every taxable in the county is earnestly requested to examine this statement, and compare it with the receipts and expenditures of the former boards. Since so large a number of figures are confusing to many people, it is our purpose to point out the more important features and direct attention particularly to a comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the past year with that of 1899.

We first desire to call attention to the matter of unsettled tax duplicates. On January 1, 1900, when the present board was sworn into office, there were 31 tax duplicates unsettled back of the year 1898, representing 13 townships and boroughs. This means that tax payers in all of the other 21 townships and boroughs in the county were not only advancing the money to pay the proportionate shares of the expenditures of the county, that should have been borne by these 13 districts, but were actually paying the interest on short loans to run the current expenses of the county when they had outstanding taxes long over due. This feature of the government of the affairs of the county seemed to the present board to be an imposition upon those tax-payers in the districts where prompt collection was made, and they immediately demanded of collectors that these old duplicates be settled. By comparison, it will be found that all duplicates for 1894, 1895 and 1896 have been settled, two for 1897 and six for 1898 remaining unsettled, making a total of eight duplicates back of 1899, to 31 last year back of 1898. It might be well to state here as a matter of warning to taxpayers and collectors, that it is the purpose of this board to have no duplicates older than two years. The county is a business corporation and should be conducted on business principle, and it is to the interest of all taxpayers to have their taxes collected within reasonable time. The outstanding taxes on Jan. 1, 1900 amounted to \$22,745.71 as against \$17,873.77, Jan. 1, 1901. On the taxes settled for during the past year, the exonerations were unusually high for two reasons, viz., first, on account of so many very old duplicates being unsettled, and second on account of the triennial assessment which was made in the fall of 1897 for the year 1898. This assessment having been in the fall of the year, many tenants who were regularly assessed in a district had moved away from that district into another township or borough before the taxes were due.

The total expenditures for 1899 were \$64,023.76 as against \$62,502.04 for 1900. Included in the expenditures for 1900 will be found by reference to the statement \$3,917.96 old bills from previous years, also a payment of \$3,917.96 old bills from previous years, also a payment of \$3,977.44 on outstanding notes against the county, which makes the actual expenditures for 1900 \$54,606.64, which added to \$2,774.30 outstanding bills and fees for 1900 makes the expenses of the county for the past year \$57,380.94, which includes improvements in the way of office furniture, repairs, county bridges, and the extra fall triennial assessment.

Examinations of the assets and liabilities will show that on Jan. 1, 1900 the total assets were \$37,276.48 and the total liabilities \$13,047.36, making assets in excess of liabilities \$24,229.12. In the items of liabilities will be found estimated exonerations on outstanding taxes, \$500, which was not a fair estimate of exonerations, in as much as the outstanding taxes were much more at that time than they were Jan. 1, 1901; yet the present board places its estimate on the same item at \$1000. Also the item of estimated commissions on outstanding taxes, Jan. 1, 1900, was \$112, which according to their own figures should have been over \$1000. The estimated commissions Jan. 1, 1901 are \$800. Yet taking this comparison, the present board has \$33,464.59 assets, and liabilities \$9,226.40, a reduction in liabilities of almost \$4000, making the assets in excess of liabilities \$24,238.19.

The total number of days served in the office by the present commissioners for the year 1901 is 812, while that of the former board for 1899-1900 was 788, making the time of the former 24 days more than that of the latter, or \$84 more expense on commissioners' time. But during the year 1899, the expense of copying assessment books, registration books, and duplicates amounted to \$328.82, while in 1900 the commissioners did all this work without extra expense to the county, excepting \$10. Now \$84 gained on commissioner's time added to \$10 for copying work, makes a total of \$94, which subtracted from \$328.82 leaves a saving to the county in actual dollars and cents of \$235.82.

The above comparisons certainly make a most complimentary showing of the receipts and expenditures of our Democratic board of commissioners. The Reporter is satisfied that never before in the history of the county have the duties of the commissioners' office been more wisely and judiciously administered. Carefully, conscientiously, and critically they scrutinize every item of expense and every official act. The Reporter most heartily congratulates Daniel Heckman, Philip H. Meyer and Abram V. Miller, the present board of commissioners upon making such a satisfactory record, and the taxpayers deserve equal credit for electing such men to official positions.

We are told now by the administration organs not only that the resolution of Congress recognizing the independence of Cuba was a mistake, but that it is not binding anyway; it is not a formal treaty, but only a promise to the world in general, which nobody can enforce.

This is quite true, if a nation has no obligations except those it can be compelled to perform. We can annex Cuba and no power will interfere, any more than the rest of the world has interfered with Great Britain's annexation of the Transvaal. But there is no such thing as a national conscience to be considered? It is not only the wrong to Cuba, it is the wrong to the United States that makes this proposition so infamous. A man who begins to rob and cheat is likely to go from bad to worse, unless brought up by a sharp turn, and the loss of national character is even more rapid. It is not three years since we went to war in behalf of Cuban independence, and already we are trying to find an excuse for keeping Cuba for ourselves.

COURT NEWS.

Second Week of Court Adjourned Wednesday Afternoon.

As stated in the last issue of the Reporter the case of Bible vs. the Borough of Centre Hall, went to trial on Thursday morning. This action was an appeal from the decision of a Justice on a suit brought by the Misses Bible against the Borough of Centre Hall to recover rent due and damages on a contract entered into by said borough. In the fall of 1897 the borough of Centre Hall leased the water on the lands of the plaintiffs, agreeing to put in certain pipes, a reservoir and pay an annual rental of \$50.00 per year for a term of 99 years, after which time the said borough was to pay \$75.00 per year perpetually. After the borough had paid two years rental they discovered that the spring they were using was not located on the lands of the plaintiffs and they refused to pay the remaining rental. After the evidence on the part of the plaintiffs closed the defense offered to prove that they were misled by statements of the reputed agent of the plaintiffs. The court refused to sustain their offer and a verdict was taken in favor of the plaintiffs in the sum of \$149.25. The court granted a motion for a new trial, returnable at March argument court. This was done in order that the question of law involved might be more fully examined.

The second week of January court convened at 9:30 Monday morning, Hon. John G. Love presiding. On account of the heavy snow many of the jurors were delayed and the entire morning was taken up in presenting motions and petitions and calling over the trial list. The following cases were noted for settlement and continuance:

Rose Sternberg Lyon vs. Gustavus Lyon. Trespass. Continued.

Kate A. Miller, use of, vs. James Gowland. Judgment opened. Continued.

John Stoner vs. W. E. Smith, et al. Ejectment. Settled.

Flora O. Bairfoot vs. Christian Shaver, et al. Ejectment. Settled.

Wm. I. Harvey vs. Thos. I. Lucas. Replevin. Continued.

Robert Kinkead vs. Rosa L. Pierce. Assumpsit. Continued.

Nittany Valley Railroad Co. vs. Empire Steel and Iron Co. Assumpsit. Continued.

A. D. Potts vs. A. McCoy, et al. Judgment opened. Continued.

D. J. Tressler vs. Sarah Tressler. Divorce. Discontinued.

Henry Wohlfort vs. Nathan Hough. Trespass. Settled.

John Reese, et al., vs. Peter Kelley. Ejectment. Settled.

Hench & Drumgold vs. Nathan Hough. Judgment opened. Settled.

The case of the Mohannon Banking Co. vs. John Ramsdale's executors, was called on Monday afternoon and went to the jury Tuesday noon. This is an action on a note for \$5,500. The defense claim that the note in question was a forgery. Nearly all of Monday afternoon was occupied by the testimony of Geo. W. Wood, a handwriting expert from Pittsburgh. The testimony of this expert was exceedingly interesting and being a novelty in the court attracted quite a little attention. The case was ably argued by counsel for both sides. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$9,002.50.

David Robb vs. J. I. Wagner, et al. was called for trial Tuesday afternoon and closed Wednesday morning. This action was brought against the supervisor of Liberty township for damages caused by extending the width of a public road to the legal width of thirty feet. Verdict for the defendants.

In the case of the Courtland Wagon Co. vs. L. C. Bullock, Jr., the defendant confessed judgment in open court for \$325.00 and record costs.

The only case remaining open for trial was that of R. J. Walker vs. Isaac Reese, et al., which was continued on account of the absence of several important witnesses.

Court adjourned Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Fire at Snow Shoe.

The large wholesale and retail store of T. B. Buddinger at Snow Shoe was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. The loss on stock and building is estimated at \$75,000; insurance, \$25,000.

In the same building was the Commercial telephone exchange. Loss, \$500; no insurance.

The fixtures of the Snow Shoe post-office were also destroyed.

The entire loss foots up \$100,000.

During the day the furnace in the cellar set the building on fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished. It is supposed that a spark of fire escaped notice, and that during the night it was fanned into flames.

No Pictures This Week.

Photographer Smith will not be at his Centre Hall gallery this week.

Mrs. Emma Yarnell.

Mrs. Emma Yarnell, formerly of Hecla, but who recently made her home with her daughter, in Salona, died at the Lock Haven hospital where she had gone for treatment. Her age was sixty-three years. The deceased was a widowed lady, her husband having been killed several years ago by a train striking him at Hecla. She is survived by George, of Zion; William, of Buffalo Run; Oliver, of Hecla; Irvin, of Hubersburg; Mrs. George Whiting, Myrtle, Susan and Delmont, Salona; Mrs. Sallie Orden, Clearfield, and Ambrose, Johnsonburg. Another married daughter named Ida, resides at Jacksonville. She is also survived by two brothers—Frederick Mantel, of Beech Creek, and Hope, of Iowa.

A Caroline Islands Legend.

The Caroline Islands group includes besides coral islands five mountainous islands of basaltic formation, beautiful and fertile with rivers and springs.

Among the many queer legends of these children of the Pacific there is none more highly improbable than their theory as to the origin of these islands and their inhabitants. They think they themselves were very strong in the water—in fact, they lived in it.

The story goes that a woman and her children were floating around on the reef when a man appeared from the west with a basket of soil on his shoulders. He had started out to make an island with a mountain on it. One of the children cried out to him, "Give us a little soil to make a place for our mother to rest, for she is very weak and cannot swim." He took out a handful of the earth and threw it down, making an island. As the man was going on his way over the water the son slyly made a hole in the basket, so as he proceeded on his way he left a trail of land behind. Suddenly he became conscious that the basket seemed light, and looking around, he saw the land. In his anger he turned about and trod upon it, and thus the islands were formed.

Insisted on a Change.

The spick and span young officer who calmly takes command over veterans grown "gray in battle and victory" is sometimes an amusing person, particularly if a sense of his own importance is unduly developed.

On one occasion word was received in various South African camps that on such and such a morning every man in Officer —'s army must change his shirt.

The Imperial Light horse, who formed part of the command, had only one shirt apiece, and that was on their backs. So a messenger was dispatched to explain. But the honorable and gallant officer, fresh from Sandhurst, knew his business.

"If the men of the Imperial Light horse have not got a second shirt," said he firmly, "let them change shirts with each other. My orders are imperative."

And There He Was.

"Yes," he said, "I think a man owes it to himself to choose a wife who can do housework. If necessary. Of course I wouldn't want my wife to work in the kitchen, but she ought to be able to do so. One never can tell what may happen. Girls sometimes leave suddenly, and fortunes are occasionally swept away. In my opinion, a girl does herself just as much honor in learning to do housework as in learning to play the piano or in studying 'Omar Khayyam,' and—"

"Oh, Mr. Spoodlekins," she cried, "excuse me for interrupting you, but such a funny thing happened this afternoon I dropped the dishcloth and said to myself, 'There, I know somebody will come this evening! And here you are!'"—Chicago Times-Herald.

Rarity of a Dread of Death.

Sir Lyon Playfair, who represented the University of Edinburgh for 17 years, naturally came in contact with the most eminent men of England, and he put this question to most of them, "Did you in your extensive practice ever know a patient who was afraid to die?" With two exceptions, it seems, they answered "No." One of these exceptions was Sir Benjamin Brodie, who said he had seen one case. The other was Sir Robert Christison, who had seen one case, that of a girl of bad character who had a sudden accident.—Health.

The Discovery of Iron.

Teacher—Sammy, can you tell me where and how iron was first discovered?

Sammy—I can't tell you just where, sir, but I think I know how it was discovered.

Teacher—Well, Sammy, what is your information on that point?

Sammy—I heard pa say the other day that they smelt it.

The Bishop Knew Him.

A story current about the bishop of London represents him as a bored listener to a windy speech. Turning to a fellow sufferer, he said, "Do you know that speaker?"

"No," was the answer.

"I do," said the bishop. "He speaks under many aliases, but his name is Thomas Rot."—London News.

Sunday night two inches of snow fell which patched up the sledding at its weak points. Many of the roads are drifted, which makes traveling less rapid than is often desired by both driver and steed.

WILLIAM ROSS.

A Son of J. Hale Ross, of Linden Hall, Dead at a Brief Time.

William Ross, of Linden Hall, aged fifteen years, is dead. The funeral took place Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, interment being at Boalsburg.

This youth was in excellent health and spirits up to within less than a week of his death. He was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hale Ross, of Linden Hall, and enjoyed the comforts of a good home. Tuesday prior to his death, when he was called for the noon meal, he remarked that he would rather sleep than eat, and in a short time thereafter he became unconscious, and never again grew conscious of his surroundings. Part of the time he was delirious. Saturday night at twelve o'clock death came; the mortal part of him grew stiff and cold; the once promising youth was a corpse.

The disease that ended the life so unexpectedly in symptoms was similar to spinal meningitis. All that his attending physician could do did not give relief.

The parents are heartbroken for they had laid great store in this son, who was an obedient, industrious and intelligent lad.

As stated above the funeral took place at Boalsburg, Rev. G. W. Leshner, of the Lutheran church, with which the Ross family is connected officiating. The attendance at these ceremonies was quite large, the deceased being popular with both young and old.

The community extends its sympathy to the bereaved family, which consists of father and mother and seven children.

JACKSON LIMBERT.

A Man Prominent in His Locality Died at Madisonburg.

Last Thursday, Jan. 31, 1901, Mr. Henry Jackson Limbert, of Madisonburg, passed from this "vale of tears" to rest, after a lingering illness of four months. He suffered intense pain at times, but having implicit faith in his creator, bore his suffering manfully. The funeral took place on Sunday morning from his late home in Madisonburg. The following is a brief sketch of his career:

Henry Jackson Limbert, who is properly ranked as one of the self-made men of Centre county, began his career at the foot of the ladder in life without other resources than his own indomitable will and steady plodding industry.

From an humble position he had risen to that of one of the representative men of a more than ordinary intelligent community. He was born Aug. 10, 1834, four miles west of McKees Falls, Pa., in what is now Snyder Co., but what was then Union Co. Died Jan. 31, 1901, making his age 66 years, 6 months and 21 days. His parents were John and Catherine Wise Limbert. H. J. Limbert was the oldest of seven children. His surviving brothers and sisters are Mrs. A. Smull, Rebersburg; John Limbert, Dauphin Co., Pa.; Frederick, of Aaronsburg; Benjamin, a farmer of Gregg Township; Catherine Frank, Madisonburg, and Samuel Limbert, Lock Haven.

Our subject had received a liberal German education until he was 13 years old, when he was obliged to launch out for himself. He began by working for clothes and board the first year; received \$36 the second, \$48 the third and \$60 the fourth. He then began learning the carpenter trade with his father, with whom he came to Madisonburg, and when he had mastered the trade he began work for John B. Shaffer, and served as an assistant carpenter under different men until 1863, when he resolved to engage in business for himself, and was very successful in his undertaking until the fall of 1876, often employing as many as fourteen men, and in the summer of 1898 paying as much as \$2500 for wages.

In 1877 he began farming, which he continued until 1892, when he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits as partner of Benjamin Roush, but four years later returned to his farm, where he remained until last spring, when he moved to the place where he died.

The following children survive him: J. Albert, of Seneca Co., Ohio; Harvey, of Kreamerville; J. Daniel, of Madisonburg; Geo. E., Reformed minister of Danville, Pa.; William H., of Rebersburg, and Anna, at home.

He was a man of the strictest integrity and honor, was able to look the world into the face with a clear conscience, was a devout christian and a consistent member of the Reformed church.

JOEL BARNER.

Joel Barner, died at his home near Jacksonsville, from the effects of apoplexy. He was a veteran of the late war and was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. A wife and family of six sons and two daughters survive.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

See Grant Hoover, Bellefonte, before you insure.

D. C. Krebs & Bro., merchants at Pine Grove Mills, will be succeeded in business by H. W. Frantz.

The sledding to Bellefonte last week was perfect, and a number of sledding parties came this way to spend an evening.

It is the practice of those who are wise to take both a shovel and axe with them when going on the roads these days.

Samuel S. Kaup, of Boalsburg, and Miss Mary Leshner, of Renova, will be married at the home of the bride February 28, at 8 p. m.

The death list this week is unusually large. Young and old and middle aged have been called away since the last issue of the Reporter.

A party of colored ladies and gentlemen from Bellefonte, took supper at the Old Fort hotel Tuesday night, and were pleased with the management of Landlord Shaffer.

The heavy snow and drifted roads interferes greatly with gathering up stock for shipping to the east, consequently very few have been sent out during the past few weeks.

The Reporter's machinery has been running at high speed all week, and if the readers find the Reporter itself a little "short" they will know it is on account of the press of work.

A. J. Swartz and Henry Twitmier conducted a very successful musical convention at Pleasant Gap last week, closing with concerts Friday and Saturday nights. Over \$100 was realized.

George Rowe, farmer on the Samuel Bruss farm east of town, is delighted with the arrival of a little daughter in his family, who is doing well and growing. The parents think there is nothing sweeter than this particular baby.

See the card of the Haag House, Bellefonte, in another column. The Haag House, under Mr. Newcomer, is an excellent stopping place. If you have never stopped there before, do so and prove the assertion.

Dr. U. S. Grant Keller, of Warren, Ill., made a visit to his former home at Boalsburg, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Keller, live. Dr. Keller's wife's mother, Mrs. Hamilton, died at Washington, D. C.

The musical convention opening at Linden Hall Monday evening will close with two concerts, Thursday and Friday evenings. Linden Hall always has good conventions, and this one will be up to the standard.

Prof. H. W. Morris, of Rebersburg, contemplates teaching a summer Normal Academic term of school at Rebersburg, beginning Monday, April 8, 1901. All those who wish to be benefited by taking advantage of this opportunity should make arrangements at an early date.

A party from Centre Hall tonight, Thursday, are invited to State College to the home of Miss Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hart. The Stewarts have a reputation for entertaining, and those invited to their home tonight are looking forward to a feast of pleasure.

Messrs. J. J. and Mervin I. Arney, father and son, together with their wives, entertained about forty of their intimate friends in and about Centre Hall. The spread on this occasion was unusual, and will be hard to excel in many ways. Every one enjoyed themselves hugely and will long remember the Friday night spent with the Arneys.

James W. Runkle, the new landlord at the Centre Hall hotel, is now ready to give the traveling public the best of service. Last week Mr. Runkle was unable to entertain several large parties that made application to him for a night's use of the house, but any one who comes to the Centre Hall hotel after this, will find its new landlord equal to all emergencies, and the table up to and above the standard.

Ex-landlord of the Centre Hall hotel, W. H. Runkle, Jr., together with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Harry Condo, and Mr. Condo, Tuesday went to their new home, the Motter House, at York, Pa. The Motter House is quite a large hotel and does a splendid business. Under Mr. Runkle's charge the good reputation of the hostelry will surely be maintained.

Hon. John T. McCormick, superintendent of the Commercial telephone company, stopped in Centre Hall several days while the telephone exchange was being placed in more comfortable quarters. Mr. McCormick is fully alive to the interests of the commercial company and does all in his power to give its patrons the best of service and its employees pleasant and comfortable quarters.

NEARLY SIXTY MILLIONS.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Contains Large Provisions.

RULES FOR THE NATIONAL HOMES.

Includes Appropriation of Seven Millions for River and Harbor Work, Including \$475,352 for the Patapasco River, and \$98,000 for the Potomac—It Also Provides \$50,000 for the Annapolis Public Building.

Washington (Special).—The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, one of the most important and most general supply bills of the government, was completed by the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill appropriates \$59,703,084, which is \$10,839,197 less than the estimates, and \$5,748,221 less than the bill for the current fiscal year. The item for river and harbor work now in progress under contract aggregates \$6,840,623, or about half the amount appropriated last year. The debt of Hawaii, assumed on the annexation of the islands, is provided for, amounting to \$3,447,555. For public buildings now in course of construction in various cities \$6,746,625 is appropriated.

Following are the more important provisions which are not permanent annual appropriations: Twelfth census, \$3,516,210; enlargement of military posts, \$1,000,000; transportation of soldiers' remains from abroad, \$100,000; transportation of remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad and of soldiers who die on transports, \$50,000.

The public building items include: Annapolis, \$50,000; Baltimore, \$350,000; Chicago, \$1,000,000; Cleveland, \$200,000; Indianapolis, \$250,000; Los Angeles, Cal., \$150,000; New York Customhouse, \$500,000; rental of temporary quarters in New York, \$71,047; Omaha, \$350,000; San Francisco, \$1,155,055; Tampa, Fla., \$100,000; Wilkes-Barre, Pa., \$75,000.

The river and harbor items include the following: Delaware River, \$61,000; Patapasco River, Maryland, \$475,352; Potomac River, \$98,000.

Under the Chinese exclusion item \$1,000 per annum is allowed the Commissioner General of Immigration as additional compensation.

Provision is made that hereafter the following persons only shall be entitled to the benefits of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers: All honorably discharged officers, soldiers and sailors who have served in the regular or volunteer forces of the United States who are disabled by wounds, disease or otherwise, and are without adequate means of support, and by reason of such disability are incapable of earning their own maintenance and support.

A \$1,500,000 FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Almost Two Blocks Leveled By Flames—Fire Boats Do Valiant Service.

New York (Special).—Fire laid in ashes one and a half city blocks, bounded by the East River, First avenue, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. Almost one-quarter of another block on the south side of Thirty-first street, extending from First avenue to the river, was also destroyed, together with the vast expanse of lumber yards and coal and wood sheds running southward to Thirtieth street and along the river front. The property loss is estimated to be \$1,500,000.

There had been an explosion in the afternoon in the cigar box factory of the William Wicke Company, on the northeast corner of Thirty-first street and First avenue. It was followed by a serious panic and in the injury of a large number of the employees. The fire, however, was supposed to have been thoroughly extinguished when shortly after 7 o'clock it burst forth from the ruins with such fury that the firemen, who had just arrived, were forced to abandon water tower No. 3 and fire engine No. 21 and run for their lives. The fire engine was subsequently crushed under the falling wall of the Thirty-first street side of the building, and remained there, a shapeless mass of wrecked machinery.

HEAVY BAIL FOR NEELY.

Will Be About \$300,000 and It Is Said Must Be In Cash.

Havana, Cuba (Special).—The military government will demand a cash bond from C. F. W. Neely, the alleged defaulter. What the amount will be has not been stated. Neely's lawyer refused to deposit cash, fearing it will be seized and the government does not care to show its hand by naming the amount of bail until forced to do so. The charges will include embezzlement of more than \$100,000, with the possibility of the amount being materially increased. The Judge of the Court of First Instance is inclined to hold that Neely is guilty of stealing surcharged stamps to the amount of \$200,000, and as the question of bail rests with him, the cash to be deposited would exceed that figure.

A Southern Amazon.

Knoxville, Tenn. (Special).—Dr. Newman, surgeon at the Helen Wood Recruiting Station, recently found a young woman in male attire among a batch of applicants for service in Alaska. She said that women had joined the army during the Civil War without examination and she thought it could still be done. Dr. Newman secured the woman's name, but with the promise not to reveal it.

Destructive Tornado in Texas.

Cooper, Texas (Special).—A tornado has swept over the western portion of Delta county. The home of James Moody, at Honest, was wrecked, and his 14-year-old daughter fatally injured. T. Surrett was killed and two daughters seriously injured at Rattan, Tex. At Denton an oil mill was wrecked, but no one was hurt.

Arrest in Goebel Case.

Frankfort, Ky. (Special).—The arrest of Capt. Garnett D. Ripley, at New Castle on a bench warrant issued upon an indictment returned by the grand jury here, will be followed, it is said, by other arrests of persons against whom indictments charging complicity in the Goebel murder were returned, but not made public because the accused were not in custody. It is said that the arrest of Captain Ripley is one of the most important yet made. He is a distant relative of the Breckinridges.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A large memorial tablet was unveiled at Williston Church, Portland, Me., in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Society of Christian Endeavor, which was established at that place. Greetings were received from all over the world.

Willie Wilton, colored, who was arrested in Portsmouth, Va., on the charge of having committed a felonious assault on Mrs. Watkins, of Blackstone, Nottoway county, Va., was taken to the Penitentiary to protect him from lynchers.

The stockholders of the York Southern Railway met in New York, and almost unanimously voted for the ratification of an agreement of consolidation with the Baltimore and Lehigh Railway.

The War Department has taken measures to identify the men who die on transports. Passengers must register the names of their nearest relatives along with their own.

Rev. Henry C. Whiting, Ph.D., who was for 21 years professor of Latin at Dickinson College, was found dead in bed at his home in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Edouard Gadonia was held for the United States grand jury at Albany for smuggling Chinamen across the border at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Christopher Smith and Abraham Moses were arrested for systematic pilferings from the United States appraisers' stores in New York.

Fire in Detroit caused damage amounting to \$200,000 to the Dresskilling Paper Company and Detroit Free Press Printing Company.

The Chamberlain Hotel property at Old Point, Va., was sold at auction for \$300,000, the committee of the bondholders buying it in.

Richard Phillips, colored, convicted of murder, made an attack on his jailer at Newport News, and then pretended to be crazy.

The house of John W. Snapp, near Vanclove, Va., was ransacked by thieves, who got away without disturbing the family.

John Mundell, trading as John Mundell & Co., operating a large shoe factory in Philadelphia, made an assignment.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago de Cuba arrived at New York from Cuba, after an exceedingly rough voyage.

W. D. Minestree, who had a brilliant record in the Confederate Army, died at his home in Petersburg, Va.

Senor Andrade, ex-president of Venezuela, is in Havana. He denies that he is on a filibustering expedition.

Ex-Congressman Tillman, a brother of the present senator, died at his home in Edgefield, S. C.

A Jim Crow bill for electric cars was introduced in the Virginia legislature.

Miss Sheldon, who was a guest at the Foburg's, in Pittsfield, Mass., at the time of the murder of Miss Foburg, made a statement that would vindicate Mr. Foburg, who is indicted for the murder of his sister.

Rev. John Keller, secretary to Bishop Starke, was shot and seriously wounded by Thomas G. Barker at Arlington, N. J., who charges that the clergyman had assaulted his wife.

The oil tank steamer Washington brought to New York the crew of the British fishing schooner Devon, which has been wrecked during a gale.

Crazy Snake, the leader of the hostile Creek Indians, and 17 of the minor leaders of that tribe were landed in the federal jail in Muskogee, I. T.

A tornado in Delta county, Texas, killed one man and seriously injured several other persons, besides wrecking many buildings.

Carl Damman, a German army officer, who was exiled because he fought a duel, in despair committed suicide in Milwaukee.

Thomas McHenry, a lumber merchant and farmer, of Bloomsburg, Pa., was shot and killed by an unknown assassin.

A. J. Wagerman, of St. Louis, received a letter declaring that his son would be kidnapped unless he gave up \$5000.

Chief of Police Ritz, of Wheeling, W. Va., ordered all slot machines to be immediately removed from saloons.

Mrs. Peter Gregg, of Elmira, N. Y., ordered desperate by the annoyance of her brother-in-law, shot him.

McAllister, Death, Campbell and Kerr, the convicted murderers of Jennie Bosschietter, were taken to the State Prison, at Trenton, N. J., where they began their terms.

William Epps, colored, broke away from a band of masked men who wanted to lynch him, and was protected by R. G. Snead, a merchant, in Hanover county, Va.

An unsuccessful attempt was made by a man giving his name as J. E. Hall to swindle the American National Bank of Richmond, Va.

Because Lebbens Rice would not allow his young daughter to marry Frederick Guest the latter shot and killed Rice, in Troy, N. Y.

John Leoni, a famous sculptor, died in St. Louis from the effects of a fall while at work on the World's Fair buildings in Chicago.

Joseph Swope, a smelter in the United States Mint in Philadelphia, was arrested for stealing abrased coin and he confessed.

Charles Blanchard, who read the first proofs of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is dying at his home in Logansport, Ind. John P. Mason, defaulting clerk of the Continental National Bank, committed suicide in New York.

The Royal Oak colliery, at Sharncliffe, Pa., was tied up, 250 miners striking for semi-monthly pay.

At the National Capital.

Memorial services to the Queen were held in St. John's Episcopal Church, Bishop Satterlee delivering the panegyric. The President and Cabinet, as well as all official Washington, attended.

The War Department was advised of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Scofield, at Matanzas, Cuba. Secretary Long sent a letter to Senator Morgan declaring that the reward for Lieutenant Hobson for his feat at Santiago cannot be separated from the case of the other Santiago heroes.

FAREWELL TO VICTORIA.

Body of the Queen Laid to Rest in Frogmore Mausoleum.

THE FUNERAL PAGEANT IN LONDON.

Hundreds of Thousands of People Struggle to See the Coffin and the Procession of Kings and Princes—Thirteen Hundred Injured in the Terrible Crush—Royal Guests Hurry from the Chapel to the Magnificent Dinner.

London (By Cable).—The body of Queen Victoria was buried at Frogmore and then ended a marvelous royal funeral, which has surpassed in honor to a departed monarch any ever held in England.

The great procession with the body through London's streets Saturday was followed by Sunday memorial services at Windsor.

London is still talking about the great procession. Wonderful indeed is the wreckage from it in the streets. In Hyde Park the whole ground for several hundred yards around where the parade passed was left a scene of wildest disorder. Paper was strewn about everywhere—paper, torn, tattered, dirty, mud-besmirched paper, which covered thousands and thousands of packages of provisions. Members of the vast crowd brought food to consume during the long hours of waiting.

Here and there were to be seen amid the general confusion on Sunday baskets which women carried and which had been crushed well nigh out of shape, left upon what from a look at the ground might well have been imagined the scene of a battle, minus the corpses. Smashed walking sticks, umbrellas, tattered, torn and twisted into impossible shapes, lay about, mixed with dirty bits of cloth, lost pieces of wearing apparel and the like. Pannikins, trampled upon and half imbedded in the ground, were seen in numbers. Bits of crockery and twisted forks protruded from usually well-kept lawns.

Church parades were walking about, eyes and mouths open, astonished at the sight. Masses of black earth had been churned up by multitudes of feet, beds more nimble scaled down and plants destroyed.

All this seems bad enough, but on the west side of the road the ground was in even a worse condition. There were strong short rails about a foot from the ground placed to protect the edges of the grass.

Opposite Stanhope Gate the park looked like a football ground upon which a hard game had taken place. Branches of trees were lying all about the ground, where they had fallen under the overweight of human beings.

Other branches had ropes hanging from them. Why? Well, it appears that with premeditation gangs of East End hooligans, determined to see the show at all costs, brought ropes with them. These, weighted at one end, they threw over the branches and attached them. The more nimble scaled up. Once there, they hoisted their pals by means of the ropes.

The authorities have made no effort to clear up the debris in the park. They have seen it and are appalled at the extent of the damage. It will take weeks probably to put everything right again. The damage extends from Hyde Park to the corner of the Marble Arch.

An Old Man Hangs Himself.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Edward D. Cornell, a retired hat manufacturer, committed suicide by hanging. Heavy losses in the stock market are said to have prompted the act. Mr. Cornell was 78 years old. He was born in New York and started in the hat manufacturing business at Orange, N. J., with John B. Stetson as a partner. Withdrawing from that firm, he came to this city and established a business. He retired and went to South Norwalk, Ct., where he resided for a number of years. He returned to this city about a year ago. For many years Mr. Cornell was president of the Hatters' Union.

Horror of India Famine.

Bombay (By Cable).—The famine commission at Ahmedabad, in the presidency of Bombay, the chairman of which is Sir Anthony Patrick MacDonald, has made some strong remarks regarding the enormous mortality in the Guzerat famine camps. The commission declares that the people there died like flies when subjected to excessive tasks and that "totally inadequate provision was made in the way of famine relief." These strictures are regarded as a condemnation of the Bombay famine administration.

Piracy in Chinese River.

Hongkong (By Cable).—It is reported from Canton that the German Consul there has demanded an indemnity of \$100,000 for each man wounded in the recent outrages on the West River and \$50,000 for other damages. Piracy is increasing in such proportions that the Consuls have demanded better protection for the waterways. The Viceroy replied to their demands that he was doing all which was possible, but the Consuls are not satisfied. It is not unusual for a dozen outrages to be reported from the river in one day.

The Venezuelan Trouble.

Washington (Special).—The reported disorders in Venezuela involving American asphalt interests have not come to the attention of the State Department. Minister Loomis has acquainted the department with the fact that the Venezuelan government is anxious to have the merits of the rival asphalt concessions left to the determination of the Venezuelan courts. The State Department has decided that this is the proper course to pursue and has so informed the minister.

Army Bill Signed.

Washington (Special).—The President signed the bill for the reorganization of the army Saturday. It is now a law. In pursuance of a provision of the army reorganization law the Secretary of War ordered medical examining boards to convene at Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., and Manila, P. I., for the examination of candidates for appointment as assistant surgeons in the army. There are about 130 of these appointments, and it is expected that the majority of them will be taken from the present volunteer army.

TRADE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No Scarcity of Orders for Goods in Any Great Industry.

New York (Special).—R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "The week in general business has been without striking new features, but in this respect the outcome has been favorable. Not one of the great industries finds any scarcity of orders for goods, and business is done at prices which show a slight tendency to rise, except in textiles which have been affected by the reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. in the season's opening prices by the American Woolen Company. Developments in the money market, however, indicate that the dry goods trade is preparing for a season of activity, and new woolen prices are not lower than most buyers expected."

"There is nothing discouraging in the slight decline in commodity prices from January 1 to February 1 and railroad earnings continue large, increasing 11.1 per cent. for three weeks of January over last year, and 26.2 per cent. over 1899."

"While steel mills have contracts on hand for their output from three to six months ahead, prices naturally rule firm. Wire nails and barbed wire were advanced \$2 per ton, owing to heavy orders from the West and it is expected that the few mills still idle will shortly resume."

"A sudden increase in sales of wool at the three chief Eastern markets was 5,412,000 pounds against 2,873,400 in the previous week does not appear significant. After such an unusually dull season some recovery was in order."

Bradstreet's says: "Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregating 3,776,100 bushels against 4,338,678 bushels last week, and 2,724,557 bushels in the corresponding week of 1900. Corn exports for the week aggregating 2,487,707 bushels against 3,972,162 bushels last week and 3,598,962 bushels in this week a year ago."

Bradstreet's "Financial Review" says: "Renewed strength was shown in the stock market this week in spite of the fact that the much-talked-of and long-expected deal in regard to the St. Paul Road proved to have been more or less of a myth, and that the action of the American Steel and Wire directors on Tuesday resulted in virtually suspending action as to the dividends on the stocks."

NOT A VESTIGE WAS LEFT.

Man, Horses, Wagon and Magazine Destroyed by Nitro-Glycerine.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—By an explosion of 750 quarts of nitro-glycerine at the magazine of the Gas Belt Torpedo Company, 4 miles northeast of Alexandria, Ind., Perry Fort, a carrier for the company, with his team of horses, his wagon and the magazine, was blown to atoms, not a vestige having been found after the awful accident.

Fort started from Knightstown with the explosive in his wagon and hauled the dangerous load over rough roads until he arrived at Alexandria. He passed through that town, and had evidently reached the magazine, in which 40 quarts of the glycerine were stored, when the explosion occurred.

A hole 15 feet deep and 40 feet wide was left where the magazine had formerly stood.

TALK OF TAR AND FEATHERS.

A Reported Plot by Liquor Men Against Mrs. Carrie Nation.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—A dispatch to the Times from Topeka says: "Policeman Luster has reported to City Marshal Stahl a plot on the part of liquor men to tar and feather Mrs. Carrie Nation. Luster says a negro whom he once befriended gave him the information. The report has frightened Mrs. Nation and her sister crusaders, but they declare they will continue the work of destroying 'murder' shops. They met in Mrs. Nation's room and held a session of prayer. Mrs. Nation braved the storm and made three temperance speeches."

"A recruiting office for the 'Topeka brigade, Kansas division, Carrie Nation's army' has been opened. About 300 'soldiers' have signed the roll mostly women."

STEAMER GOES OVER A DAM.

Peculiar Accident on an Alabama River—Four Men Drowned.

Chattanooga, Tenn. (Special).—The steamer Daisy plunged over a high dam in the Warrior River, near Tusculossa, Ala., and was completely wrecked. The engineer, John Glover, and fireman, Samuel Clemmons, and two deck hands were drowned. The boat was heavily loaded with stone for use on the Government improvements, and after it passed through lock No. 1, became unmanageable. When it was seen that the accident could not be avoided the captain gave orders for the crew to jump, and all escaped except those mentioned. The steamer went over the dam at a terrific rate of speed, tearing the vessel to pieces. The boat cost \$3000.

Death of Ex-Congressman Kitchin.

Scotland Neck, N. C. (Special).—Capt. W. H. Kitchin died here of pneumonia. Captain Kitchin was elected to the State Legislature and afterward to Congress. He was the father of Hon. W. W. Kitchin, Congressman from the Fifth District, and of Hon. Claude Kitchin, Representative in Congress from the Second District of this State.

She Saw Napoleon.

Wheeling, W. Va. (Special).—Mrs. Mary Wolfe, aged 102 years, died at her home, near Moundsville. She was born in Amsterdam, and until the day of her death proudly talked of the time she saw Napoleon march to Moscow.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

North Carolina has 27,000 unionists. Cairo, Egypt, has two cotton mills. Lake Erie fisheries employ 3728 persons.

Montana printers want a State printing plant.

Duluth is to have a municipal free labor bureau.

Coruna (Mich.) furniture workers get 75 cents a day.

Philadelphia makes 90 per cent. of its ingrain carpets.

On May 1 50,000 machinists will demand the nine-hour day.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Horrible Conditions Are Prevalent in Shansi and Shensi.

CHILDREN KILLED BY PARENTS.

Natives of Provinces Driven to Cannibalism—Husbands Sell Wives to Get Food—The Ordinary Food of the Wolves Will Be Living Babies, Which Will Turn Them Into Fierce Man-Eaters.

Pekin (By Cable).—Reports received here from Singan-fu all agree that the famine in the provinces of Shansi and Shensi is one of the worst in the history of China. All information on the subject is necessarily from Chinese sources and is fragmentary, but the stories are all to the same effect.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the people are without sufficient food or the means of obtaining it. The weather is bitterly cold, and this adds to the misery of starvation. There is little fuel in either province, and the people are tearing out the woodwork of their houses to build fires to keep themselves warm. Oxen, horses, dogs and other animals used by the farmers to add them in their work in ordinary times have practically all been sacrificed to satisfy hunger.

Li Hung Chang, in conversation with Mr. Conger, the American Minister, stated that the people were reduced to eating human flesh. Many of them were selling their women and children to obtain money with which to buy food for the remaining members of their families. Infanticide is alarmingly common.

One letter received here says: "In the towns men have become like ravenous kites. They snatch from your hand whatever you may be eating. Besides those who are every day thrown into the common pit I observe in the crowds invading the town many of those whose days are numbered already. The complexion of the people has turned dark. Blood no longer animates their yellow skins. Chinese children, ordinarily round and plump, resembling stuffed dolls, display their under structure of bone. I have seen such skeletons that I wondered how breath still lingers in them. The ordinary food of the wolves will be living babies, which, as in the last famine, will turn them into fierce man-eaters."

The Government has been doing what it could to relieve the sufferings, but its efforts have been marked by very little success because food in sufficient quantities for distribution cannot be obtained.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Some of the Work Being Done by the National Legislature.

The United States Senate severely rebuked Secretary of the Navy Long for giving out for publication before it was delivered a letter to Senator Morgan in which he scolded the Senate for not honoring Sampson and the heroes of the battle of Santiago.

Congressman Shafroth, of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, prepared the minority report on the proposed Parity Bill.

The House committee reported favorably on a bill for a commission to buy a site for a Department of Justice building.

The House committee decided not to report the bill for a pension court of appeals.

The bill for the purchase of additional land for the National Cemetery at London Park was favorably reported to Congress.

A petition was filed with the House Committee on Elections against Delegate Wilcox, from Hawaii, accusing him of treasonable utterances in offering his services to Aguinaldo.

The opponents to the Shipping Bill began a filibuster against the measure in the Senate, which was met with a motion for earlier sessions and the notice of night sessions.

The conferees' report on the Army Reorganization Bill was adopted by the Senate and the Shipping Bill was also considered, a number of amendments being added.

It has been decided to put off until next session action on the Olmstead bill to reduce congressional representation in states which disfranchise the negroes.

Captain Sulzer Dead.

Washington (Special).—The War Department is informed that Capt. Raymond Sulzer of the volunteer quartermaster's department, died on the transport Pak'ing, which just arrived at San Francisco. Captain Sulzer was a brother to Representative Sulzer, of New York. He was born at Roselle, N. J., March 2, 1875. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he was appointed a captain and quartermaster of volunteers and was ordered to the Philippines, where he has served continuously since, first as assistant quartermaster at Manila, then as depot quartermaster at Jolo and afterward as quartermaster and commissary of subsistence on the transport Garonne.

Killed in a Hockey Match.

Toronto, Ont. (Special).—A special from Winnipeg to the World says: "Fritz Barron, a clerk in the Dominion Bank, was killed in a hockey match with the Merchants' Bank team at the Auditorium here. He was a son of Judge J. A. Barron, of Stratford, Ont., formerly member of Parliament for North Victoria. The young man was 25 years of age."

Son's Disgrace Killed Him.

Paterson, N. J. (Special).—Hugh Kerr, the father of George A. Kerr, one of the convicted men in the Bosschietter murder case, who was taken to state prison at Trenton, died at his home in this city.

Express Car Robbed.

Philadelphia (Special).—A car of the Adams Express Company attached to the train which left this city at midnight on Saturday for New York was rifled by robbers en route. A quantity of miscellaneous freight was taken and, while the value of the stolen articles cannot as yet be definitely stated, it is estimated at about \$4000. Superintendent Murphy is now in New York making an investigation. The robbery was not discovered until some time after the train had arrived at Jersey City.

MEMORY OF JOHN MARSHALL.

President and Cabinet Attend Exercises at Capitol—Fuller and Wayne Orators.

Washington (Special).—John Marshall of Virginia was installed as Chief Justice of the United States 100 years ago Monday, and the centennial anniversary of that event was commemorated with impressive ceremonies in the Hall of Representatives at the Capitol.

The programme arranged by the joint committee of Congress and William Wirt Howe of New Orleans, president of the American Bar Association, was simple and dignified, as became the life of the great jurist. The President and his Cabinet, the members of the Supreme Court, the members of the Senate and House, the Diplomatic Corps and members of the District Bar Association attended as guests. Representative Dailzell called the assembly to order. He stated the action of Congress in providing for the ceremonies and the selection of Chief Justice Fuller as presiding officer. The Chief Justice was escorted to the chair by Representatives Grosvenor and Richardson. The Rev. Dr. William Strother Jones, a great-grandson of John Marshall, invoked the divine blessing. The Chief Justice in introducing the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, who delivered the oration, paid an eloquent tribute to the great work of Marshall, which evoked hearty applause from the assemblage.

MINISTER SHOT BY ENRAGED MAN.

Deed Outcome of Alleged Assault in Which Shooter's Wife Was Victim.

New York (Special).—The Rev. John Keller, secretary to Right Rev. Bishop Starke, pastor of Trinity Episcopal Mission, in Arlington, N. J., and chaplain of the First New Jersey Regiment, was shot and seriously wounded by Thomas G. Barker in Arlington. Mr. Keller had just left the house of John S. Sands, where he had a meal, when Barker, who was in front of the door, opened fire. One bullet went through the facial bone from the right side and destroyed the sight of the right eye. Another bullet shattered the fingers of the right hand and another passed through the clergyman's hat.

The shooting, it is said, was the result of a disclosure made by Barker's wife, although Mr. Keller denies the accusation made against him. Barker, after the shooting, surrendered to the police and was locked up. According to a story told by Barker to several friends after the shooting, his wife told him that the illness from which she has suffered for nearly a year, and which caused the Barkers to break up their home and go to boarding, was due to an assault committed on her at her home by the Rev. Mr. Keller.

SOLD THEIR VOTES IN NOVEMBER.

Thirty Convicts at Crawfordville and Still Others Under Indictment.

Indianapolis, Ind. (Special).—At Crawfordville Frank Osborne, Isaac Andrews, David Freeman, John Cox and Thompson Hedges pleaded guilty to having sold their votes last November and were disfranchised for twelve years by Judge West, of the Montgomery Circuit Court. Harry Baum stood trial and was disfranchised for ten years by the jury, which considered his youth, he being only twenty-three years old. Other men who had previously been arrested for the same offense and released on their own recognizance, could not be found, and the judge had to postpone the trial of their cases. The men may have become alarmed and left the city.

FIVE KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

American Troops Attacked by Filipinos While Crossing a River at Night.

Manila (By Cable).—Lieutenant Hicken and a detachment of 30 soldiers, of Company M, Forty-Fourth Regiment, while crossing a river Tuesday night were surprised by insurgents gathered at Fiesta San Lucia, Island of Cuba. They were attacked in front and on both flanks by a hundred rifles and more bolomen. Five Americans were killed, four were wounded and two are missing. The insurgent loss is believed to have been heavy. Captain Malley, with a detachment, reinforced Lieutenant Hicken. They recovered some bodies, which were mutilated. Additional detachments were sent and are endeavoring to surround the insurgents.

Women to Tie Nuptial Knot.



ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Dry Stalks and Silage—Let the Sheep Exercise—Perfect Corn—Faith in the Soil—How to Make a Hen's Nest—How to Build a Woodpile, Etc., Etc.

DRY STALKS AND SILAGE.

There is nearly the same relative difference in the feeding value between dry stalks and silage as between hay and grass. Cows fed on dry stalks and then changed to silage nearly always show a gain.

LET THE SHEEP EXERCISE.

The sheds or stables for the sheep should be reasonably warm, with no cracks for the wind to blow through, and with an opening on the south side, with boards placed in front in such a way as to break the wind and yet not hinder the sheep from going in and out at will, for it they do not have exercise you are sure to have some weak lambs.

PERFECT CORN.

The standard of perfection for ear corn, which has been adopted by the Corn Growers' Associations, is not an arbitrary requirement, but is the result of practical experience as to what makes a good ear of corn. Comparatively few have any conception of what constitutes a perfect ear. A perfect ear of corn should be 10 inches long, seven and one-half inches in circumference, should yield 90 per cent. of grain, should be cylindrical in form and should carry its size the entire length except at the point, which should taper slightly. It should be well filled out at both ends. This constitutes the standard of perfection, and the standard is of special use to the farmer who wishes either to buy or sell seed corn.

FAITH IN THE SOIL.

Professor Gowell said at the recent dairy meeting in Maine: "We are apt to undervalue our own soil and envy the west for its fertility. We read about their great crops, but forget that our old-fashioned crops of oats, and barley and corn are better here than there. If the west and south could only raise our red clover, it would be far better for their people. We don't believe in our own land as much as we ought to. We are not satisfied, and think our land is poor. We say that the soil is worn out as heritage. A greater blunder was never made. The soil of Maine contains all the elements of plant food. The maximum of crops can still be raised on it with the aid of fertilizers."

HOW TO MAKE A HEN'S NEST.

A great many will, no doubt, be inclined to smile at advice on what appears to be such a trivial subject, but I venture to say that few indeed know just how a nest should be arranged. Of course, a hen will, when compelled to do so, use any kind of a nest, but that does not alter the fact that there is a right and a wrong way of making them.

And again, a nest for a laying hen must be different from one provided for a sitter, the former being made very deep, so as to almost conceal the hen, while for the latter a flat nest so that the eggs do not roll together is required.

A box eighteen inches square, with an opening half way down on one side, sawed out, for the hen to enter, makes the best nest. Then begin by filling in the corners with dirt or ashes. A green sod turned upside down is good. Straw, or hay broken with the hands is then put on this and carefully rounded out and packed.

Only experience will teach one just how to shape a nest and no one can explain how it should be done.—Home and Farm.

HOW TO BUILD THE WOODPILE.

It costs not far from \$1 for each working hour for a farmer who hires a gang of men with a machine to saw his woodpile. Hence it stands him well in hand to make his arrangements so that the men and machine may work to the best advantage, and the work hurried as rapidly as possible. Much may be done in this respect by a proper arrangement of the logs and the log pile.

Most machines are designed to saw straight logs, cut 12 feet in length, and although long and crooked logs can be sawed, it is at a loss of time. If the logs are more than 12 feet long, from one to five minutes must be wasted in moving the trucks back after 12 feet have been sawed off. In sawing 100 logs, this will amount to from 100 to 500 minutes, and at the rate of 1 2-3c. per minute, the loss will amount to quite an item. If the logs are crooked more time is wasted in "jigging" them along to the saw, and besides the saw must be run at a low rate of speed or there may be danger of breaking it. Generally very crooked logs can be cut cheaper with a crosscut saw than with a machine. Nor is it profitable to have many small logs in the pile.

Logs with a diameter of less than eight inches can be cut much cheaper by other methods than by a drag-saw machine. In all cases have the limbs trimmed off closely. If for any reason it is necessary to leave a large knot on a log, be sure that the large end of

that log is nearest to the saw. Throw out all splintered logs and work them up by hand. If you do not do so, be sure that the splintered end is nearest the saw. A machine does its best work with logs that range between 18 inches and 2 feet in diameter.—New England Homestead.

THE PASTURAGE AND SOILING SYSTEMS.

The pasturage system of keeping cattle is one which will not soon be overthrown in this country. The soiling system will some day be general, but not as long as farmers have large farms and are willing to devote a portion of their land to pasturage. The value of the land is seldom considered in the expenses of pasturing, and farmers are willing to affirm that to pasture the cows is much cheaper than to feed in any other manner. Of ordinary pasture it is estimated that it requires about four acres to keep a cow during the period when grass is abundant, but this proportion of land depends upon the condition of the pasture, the rainfall and the kind of cattle. If land is cheap the use of four acres for one cow may pay, especially as the cow harvests the crop herself and no labor is necessary in feeding her, except when she comes up to the barn at night. When land is costly it will pay to cut the food and carry it to the cattle at the barnyard. Whether pastured or soiled, every farmer is aware of the fact that cows will give more milk when they can receive a supply of green food. On the pasture there is a great variety, the cattle being able to select the short grasses that are not easily mowed and carried to the barnyard. At the barnyard, however, a larger amount of manure is saved, as there is then no waste, as happens in the pasture, where much of the manure is deteriorated in value by drying in the fields, the ammonia being carried away by the winds. When land is in pasture it gains in humus and fertility, and is benefited in that respect.

In Germany experiments extending over fourteen years, to test the merits of pasturing and soiling, were made, seven years being given to each system. During the first seven years 40 to 70 cows were pastured each year, and a separate account kept with each cow. The lowest average per cow was 1,385 quarts, during the third year of the experiment, when 70 cows were kept, and the highest 1,941 quarts, during the seventh year, when 40 cows were kept, the greatest quantity of milk given by one cow being 2,933 quarts. The average per cow for the whole seven years of pasturing was 1,583 quarts per year. In the soiling experiment 29 to 38 cows were kept, the lowest average being 2,939 quarts per cow, in the third year, when 38 cows were kept, the highest average being 4,000 quarts, in the seventh year, with 35 cows. The average per cow for the whole seven years of soiling was 3,442 quarts, and the highest by one cow was 5,110 quarts. The yields of the same cows were also compared for different years. One cow gave during the first year 3,636 quarts; the fourth year, 4,483 quarts, and the seventh year, 4,800 quarts. It was, therefore, demonstrated that the soiled, or stall-fed cows, increased their product from year to year during the seven years, green food being assisted by bran, linseed meal, etc. In this experiment, only the results as to yields are stated. The actual expense is not given, and that is an important matter. It is admitted in this country that the soiling system will result in larger yields, but the cost of production is to be considered. It is difficult to make a comparison unless the value of the land is estimated, as well as the cost for labor.

The smaller the area of land that can be used for pasture the lower the cost of the food. The fault with some farmers is that they depend upon the pasture too exclusively. If the pasture is deficient in herbage they make no allowance therefor. The best results are with luxuriant pastures and liberal feeding at the barn, but in the use of land for pasture some estimate should be made of the possible return from the land if devoted to a regular crop. The question to be considered is whether it pays to use a 20-acre plot for pasture if 1,000 bushels of corn or 400 bushels of wheat can be grown thereon. On the other side, it is maintained that when a field is used for pasture it is, to a certain extent, in a condition of fallow, the rains bringing down ammonia and nitric acid, humus being formed in the soil, and the mineral elements of the subsoil are rendered soluble by the roots of the grass, but it must not be overlooked that, while the cattle are occupying the land, they daily remove large portions of the fertility of the soil. As long as the cattle are well fed on concentrated foods the farmer will always have something to return to the soil. He cannot afford to use much land for pasture if he is located where land is valuable, but he can grow green food to supplement the allowance on the pasture, and in that respect partially combine the soiling and pasturage systems, much depending, however, on the farm and its surroundings.—Philadelphia Record.

Tired of a Bad Reputation.
Billingsgate wishes to rid itself of the imputation which rests upon it of being the ward in which the worst characters, judged by the language used, assemble. There is no doubt at all that in Billingsgate a very marked improvement as regards the use of bad language has taken place, a fact undoubtedly due in a great measure to the good influence exercised by the Christian Mission.—London City Press.

CONGRESSIONAL TYPES.

MEN WHO HAVE WON IN SPITE OF EVERY OBSTACLE.

The Leaders in the House Have Had to Fight Their Way—Richest Representative was a Mine Boy at Seventy-five Cents a Day.

"The richest man in the House of Representatives at Washington is Connell, of Pennsylvania, who has accumulated over \$10,000,000, and who has a single item of income of over \$500 a day. Connell is a coal operator—one of the largest in the United States. Fifty years ago he was working in the mines as a driver-boy at 75 cents a day. Closely approaching him are Levy, of New York, the owner of Monticello, who inherited his wealth, and Sprague, of Massachusetts, who acquired his by marriage. Other rich men in the House, some of whom are in the millionaire class, are Silbey, of Pennsylvania; Stewart, of Wisconsin; Hitt, of Illinois; Cannon, of Illinois; Dalzell and Adams, of Pennsylvania; Ruppert, McClellan and William Astor Chandler, of New York; Babcock, of Wisconsin; Lovering, of Massachusetts; Wadsworth, of New York, and Burleigh, of Maine. It is safe to say that a great majority of the members of the House have little besides their salaries, although there are a few of them who could not earn more than their salaries if they were to retire from Congress and devote themselves to their profession.

"With comparatively few exceptions, both Senators and Representatives started in life as poor boys. Perkins, of California, was a cabin boy, shipped before the mast when 12 years old, and followed the sea for 12 years. Stewart, of Nevada, was a stage-driver. Thurston, of Nebraska, supported himself as a boy in Vermont by farm work and by driving teams. Needham, of California, was born in an emigrant wagon somewhere in Nevada. He is one of the youngest members of the House. Adamson, of Georgia, worked on a farm and hauled goods and cotton. Lorimer, of Illinois, who, while still under 40 years, is supreme in the Republican politics of Chicago, was a bootblack and a card-driver. Cusack, of Illinois, was a sign-painter. Smith, of Illinois, worked his way through college from a blacksmith shop. Robinson, of Indiana, was a newsboy, and worked in a shop from the time he was fifteen till he was twenty. Haugen, of Iowa, began to earn his own living at 14, and when he was 18 had bought a farm. Hepburn, of Iowa, was a printer. So were Heatwole, of Minnesota; Young, of Pennsylvania, and Amos Cummings, of New York. Weeks, of Michigan, had to buy books and study law through the intervals of teaching school. Brownlow, of Tennessee, earned his own living when ten years old. He was a tinner and a locomotive engineer. De Graffenreid, of Texas, was a brakeman. Otjen was foreman in a rolling mill. Mercer, of Nebraska, taught school, clerked in a store, worked on a farm and edited a newspaper. Robinson, of Nebraska, worked as a mechanic in a hinge factory. Gardner, of New Jersey, was a waterman. Daly, of the same state, was a moulder by trade. Spaulding, of North Dakota, left home at eleven to earn his own living. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, was employed about the coal mines as a mule-driver. Graham, of Pennsylvania, was employed in a brass foundry and enlisted at 17. Breazale, of Louisiana, clerked in a dry-goods store while studying law. Wheeler, of Kentucky, worked on a farm summers and attended school winters. Baker, of Maryland, worked on a farm until he was 32. H. C. Smith, of Michigan, worked on a farm and in factories, and after he entered college did chores for farmers for his board, teaching school in vacation. William Alden Smith was a page in the Legislature. Tawney, of Minnesota, a leading member of the Ways and Means Committee, was a blacksmith and machinist until he began to study law. Champ Clark worked as a hired farm hand, clerked in a country store, edited a country newspaper, and practiced law. So the list might be continued. The men who have made records in Congress have had to fight their way.—L. A. Coolidge, in Ainslee's.

Interest Laws of China.

The interest laws of China, with which the operations of banking are intimately connected, date from the year 1250 of our era. The enormous rate of interest is curiously defended by several writers. It results, they say, in securing economy, in order that the borrower may repay the loan, in producing greater industry, in deterring persons from borrowing, in reducing the number of renters of land, thus increasing the number of land owners, and in inducing circumspection in regard to new enterprises. It is further stated by men of business that this 30 per cent. is also a maximum founded on the probability that the oscillations in the price of silver will never exceed that sum. It must be understood also that the ordinary rate of interest rarely exceeds 20 or 22 per cent., and that money may be had as low as 12 per cent., though the rate sometimes exceeds even 30 per cent.—The Forum.

A Swedish turnip weighing 20 pounds and a yellow weighing 23 pounds, both grown by a Forfarshire farmer, have been on exhibition in Dundee.

Hard Coughs

No matter how hard your cough is or how long you have had it, you want to get rid of it, of course. It is too risky to wait until you have consumption, for sometimes it's impossible to cure this disease, even with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

If you are coughing today, don't wait until tomorrow, but get a bottle of our Cherry Pectoral at once and be relieved.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Coughs, croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

"TAKE THIS!
My Bilious Friend,"
said the doctor, "it is the best laxative mineral water known to medical science."
Hunyadi János
A glass of
will do more for a disordered stomach or a torpid liver than all the pills in the world.
IT CURES CONSTIPATION AND BILIOUSNESS.
Average Dose: One-half glassful on getting up in morning.
Your druggist or grocer will get it for you.
Ask for the full name, "Hunyadi János." Blue label, red centre panel.
Imported by FIRM OF ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

Easy Enough.
"The easiest way to get into society is to marry for money."
"But suppose a fellow is in and wants to get out?"
"Then marry for love."
The smallest mail ever dispatched was one recently made up for Buenos Ayres, the official entry of which was: "Letters, 1; newspapers, nil."

The North American Indians are known to have had two different kinds of flutes.

Don't drink too much water when cycling. Adams' Popin Tutti Frutti is an excellent substitute.

Florida papers report that the lobster is disappearing.

There is No Death from Croup, Pneumonia and Diphtheria when Hoxie's Croup Cure is used promptly. No opium, 50 cts. A. P. Hoxie, Buffalo, N.Y.

Grand Rapids, Mich., has a free skating rink.

Uncle Sam Aims to buy the best of everything which is why he uses Carter's Ink. He knows what's good.

The sugar cane grows from six to twenty feet high.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GAY'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The Smiling Peddler.
"This is the lady of the house, is it not?"
"Yes, sir."

"I am not taking a political census, ma'am, but something seems to tell me you are all good Republicans here."
"Not exactly, but we are Gold Democrats."

"Then you will be interested, I think, in knowing that this brand of soap, which I am selling at the ridiculously low price of 10 cents a cake, is the identical soap which William Jennings Bryan contemptuously refused to take a \$10,000 advertisement of a few days ago in that measly new paper of his. Thanks, ma'am. Will you kindly tell me the politics of these people next door to you?"

Tacoma, Wash., has the largest per capita net debt in the country—\$115.74.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.
FRANK J. CHERRY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHERRY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHERRY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 26th day of December, 1900.
A. D. 1896. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHERRY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 25c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

During the year 1900 there were built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation 1,102 merchant vessels.

PURMAN PAPERLESS DYES are fast to sunlight, washing and rubbing. Sold by all druggists.

There are six species of mosquito found in New England.

Best For the Bowels.
No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never feel well until your bowels are put right. CATARRHETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you but 10 cents to start getting your health back. CATARRHETS Candy Cathartics, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has U.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.
It requires eight years for some sorts of wood to become seasoned.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GAY'S signature is on each box. 25c.

There are from eight to ten species of silk worms in this country.

Pico's Cure is the best medicine ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—Wm. O. Emsley, Yagburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

In the Main Hatchway.
Many years ago when sailors were in the habit of chewing much more than at the present day two men were sitting in the gallery of an old country church, paying very great attention to the service.

During the sermon one of them heard a distinct sound of snoring coming up from the body of the church, and, looking down, he saw a fat old farmer fast asleep, his head thrown well back, and his mouth wide open. The temptation was too strong for Jack, who, making up a quid of tobacco, shut one eye, and, glancing along an imaginary plum-line, dropped it into the old man's mouth, causing the old fellow to close it with a snap and jump to his feet, spluttering and spitting with a face almost purple.

Confusion reigned supreme, and Jack's chum innocently asked: "What's up, Jack? Man overboard?"
"No," said Jack, exploding with suppressed laughter. "I dropped a bit of 'baccy plumb down the main hatchway and into his old grog tub!"

Gave Her An Opening.
Mr. Gayboy (over his paper)—Well well! Here's another shocking story of crime. Truly, one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives. Mrs. Gayboy (significantly)—Yes and very frequently a man's better half doesn't know how the other half lives.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA Blood and Nerve Remedy
Is the Greatest and Most Positive Cure for Rheumatism
the World Has Ever Known.
Try it and be convinced of its wonderful power to cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Nothing like it for Headaches, Pain and Weakness in the Back or Limbs; unrivalled for Painful Menstruation, etc.

TO PERFECT HEALTH

A Wonderful Cure of Rheumatism
of the many thousands cured by
DR. GREENE'S
The greatest known cure for NERVURA RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. H. Rolan, of Essex Junction, Vt., says: "For three years I was terribly afflicted with a most severe case of rheumatism. For 23 months I could not walk a step, and I never expected to walk or work again. I was completely helpless and suffered the most horrible agony."
"No man in these parts ever suffered as I did. I took everything that I ever heard of, but never found anything that did me the slightest good until I began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."
"And now comes the most wonderful part of all. In a short time this splendid medicine made me completely well. It is the best remedy I ever saw or heard of, for it raised me from a condition of utter helplessness and constant agony to perfect health. It saved my ability to work which was entirely gone. I am now entirely well and strong, and I owe my health and my life to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I advise everybody to use it."

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA
BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY.
Guaranteed - Purely - Vegetable.
FOR THE CURE OF
Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Weakness, Poor Blood, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Migraine, Chills and Fever, Exhausted Nervous System, Nervous Prostration, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Depression, Hysteria, Paralysis, Palsy, Trembling, Pains in the Side and Back, Apoplexy, Epileptic Fits, etc.
Dose: Adults—Two or three teaspoonfuls after each meal, in a little water.
Children—One-half to a teaspoonful after each meal, in a little water.
Infants—One-quarter teaspoonful, in a little water, three times a day.
If you have Constipation, Torpid Liver and Bile, you should take
Dr. Greene's Laxative Cathartic Pills
in connection with Nervura. They are the best pills in the world—small, sugar-coated, easy to take, certain and pleasant to eat.
50 CENTS AT DRUGGISTS.
PREPARED BY
DR. F. E. & J. A. GREENE,
At their Medical Office and Laboratories,
22 West 14th St., New York City.
24 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
PRICE, \$1.00.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

S. W. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PENN'A.
February 7, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

The Fitzgerald minority report from the house committee on merchant marine shows conclusively that as the subsidy bill is drawn it cannot be expected to reduce freight rates on farm products.

Not only are the rates of subsidy twice as high for swift passenger steamers as for ordinary freighters, but, as it appears from an examination of the amounts of subsidy which would go to the various steamships and lines, the passenger steamers, at least for the first few years, would get considerably more than half of all the subsidy given, and yet the passenger steamers do not carry more than about 10 per cent of our total exports and less than 5 per cent of our agricultural exports.

A careful examination of the manifests of passenger and freight steamers makes this statement apparent and leads to the further conclusion that the swift passenger steamers carry mainly a high class of freight composed largely of manufactured goods exported at prices considerably below those charged to American consumers.

The provision for paying subsidies to foreign built ships is in itself contrary to the avowed purpose of the measure. It is utterly in conflict with every idea ever put forward by the advocates of subsidies for American shipbuilding. Nevertheless, if subsidies were given to ships bought abroad by any and all Americans, say, for the next 20 years, on the sole condition that an equal number of ships of the same kind should be built in America, it is conceivable that this would add considerably to the number of ships owned by Americans and to the number built here. That is not what this bill does. It gives subsidies only to the ships built or contracted for prior to the 1st of January, 1900. For what reason such peculiar and valuable privileges should be directly conferred on any class we do not know, nor have we seen any rational explanation of it by the advocates of the plan in congress. It is easy enough to understand how it was proposed by the gentlemen who would reap the profit, but how any responsible man in public life could allow himself to be implicated in the public authority for private gain passes our comprehension.

We believe that this feature of the bill will produce its defeat. We do not think that congress will have the hardihood to resist the strong public opinion that has sprung up since the true nature of the bill has been made known. But if the scheme should, by the means open to the wealthy corporations interested in it, be pressed through congress, we shall hope that the president will veto it. It is a shameless attempt to pervert the principle of protection to American industry to which he has lent the force of his advocacy, and to loot the treasury for private interests. As a true friend to an American mercantile marine, he should kill it.—New York Times.

Senator Hanna seems to be having more than his hands full in his attempt to round up the Republican papers of the country in favor of his ship subsidy bill. The following quotations from important Republican papers indicate the way his overtures are received.

"Not only is there no popular demand for a subsidy measure, but there is no reason to believe that it would benefit any person outside of those engaged in building and running ships, and of these classes it would benefit only those who least need it—the large builders and ocean liners and not small ones."

"Congressmen must not mistake the atmosphere of Washington for that of the country at large or the clamor of a few ship builders and owners and their lobby for the voice of the people. Let Republican members go back to the platform of 1896, which demanded the upbuilding of our merchant marine and carrying trade by other methods than a money subsidy."—Indianaapolis Journal.

"The ship subsidy proposition is less popular than the tariff for at least two reasons. One is that nobody can be induced to believe that the foreigner pays the freight when the bill itself expressly provides that it shall be paid out of the national treasury in cold cash. The other is that the word subsidy has an unpleasant sound, suggestive of the credit mob and land grants for railroads that were never built."

"The subject is one little understood by the people, and even if the subsidy principle be conceded only those familiar with the condition of the ship-building industry and the condition and needs of the merchant marine can undertake to say whether the pending bill has been framed on the lines best calculated to increase this nation's importance in the carrying trade at the minimum of cost to the treasury. There are conflicting interests in the trade, some being interested in one class of vessels and some in another and each desiring a bill in its own interest."

"If the pending measure becomes a law, it will be heard from in the next campaign. No inconsiderable part of President McKinley's support in the recent election came from those to whom the subsidy idea is extremely distasteful."—Columbian (Washington).

Spring Mills.

Rev. Schuyler, of the Presbyterian church, is holding a series of meetings at this place this week.

Presiding Elder of the United Evangelical church, preached an able sermon to a large audience.

John Breen is able to be about again; he had his foot crushed a short time ago.

J. O. Stover, of Potters Mills, who for some years has been extensively engaged in the lumber business, was in town Friday looking after business.

Miss Mabel Allison, daughter of Hon. Wm. Allison, came home from Lewisburg Seminary to spend Saturday and Sunday.

The good sleighing brought many people to town to do shopping.

Mrs. O. T. Corman has been at Madisonburg for the last week caring for her sick mother.

Clark Bible, of Potters Mills, spent Saturday with Michael Shires.

Rev. Kershner held communion services in the Reformed church last Sunday; he preached a very able sermon.

O. T. Corman has opened in connection with his store a fresh fish market where all kinds of fish can be had any time.

Mrs. John Glass, of near Salem church, has been visiting her many friends and relatives.

Who will be the next postmaster?

Rev. Brown is holding a meeting in the United Evangelical church.

The horse buyers are in the neighborhood buying up cheap horses.

Mrs. Felty Breen expects to have sale soon.

David Sweetwood, of Sprucetown, was in town, and took a peep into the furniture store.

Quite a number of our people have what you might call "a tight hold on the grip."

John Bubb, of Felder, was a guest at the home of Samuel Krape. Mr. Bubb is one of the successful farmers of that section.

Old mother Kennelly is among those who are sick.

The devil came upon the earth one day.

And into the court he wended his way.

Just as an attorney with a very grave face.

Was proceeding to argue the points in a case.

Now a lawyer, his majesty never had seen.

For none to his dominion ever had been.

It is the fault of my agents, his majesty cried.

That none of these lawyers have ever been caught.

So, for his own pleasure he felt a desire.

To come to the earth and the reason inquire.

Now satan was very considerably amused.

To hear the poor attorney so badly abused.

But as soon as the speaker had come to a close.

The counsel opposing him freely arose.

And heaped such abuse on the head of the first.

That he made him a villain of all men the worst.

Then they quailed and argued so long.

It was hard to determine who was in the wrong.

So concluding he had heard enough of the fuss.

Old Nick turned aside and soliloquized thus:

They have puzzled the court with their villainous cavil.

And I am free to confess they have puzzled the devil.

My agents are right to leave lawyers alone.

For if I had any they would swindle me out of my throne.

Mrs. Chilote is on the sick list.

The many friends of Harry Grove were shocked to hear of his death and offer their sincere sympathy to his parents and other relatives. He was always known as a good and honorable boy and young man.

Rev. Brown's revival services are well attended and much good is being done by his earnest work.

We are having an abundance of snow and a great many sporty teams are out.

Our young people had a party in Millheim and report a jolly time.

Mr. Campbell, of Bellefonte, accompanied by several ladies, drove through town Saturday in a well cutter.

James Runkle, Centre Hall's new landlord, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Lizzie Stover is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Brachbill, in Bellefonte.

The boys and girls are making up for lost time in coasting. Go ahead; we all enjoyed it at one time and could hardly resist the temptation again if we were not out of practice.

Mr. Wolf, of State College, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Beatty.

R. U. Bitner says he likes his new cook. She has come to stay.

Miss Anna Musser is visiting her cousin, Miss Laura Runkle, at Centre Hall.

Frank Long, merchant prince of Stuebenville, looked over old land marks last week.

Mr. Barger speaks for deer.

EDITOR REPORTER.—Will you please allow a small space in your paper to answer the Potters Mills hunter, who doubts my statement of Dec. 14, in regard to fifty-four deer having been killed within a radius of five miles of Kulp's camp. Now, Mr. Hunter, you know who I am, and if you meet me at Potters Mills when I pass through there, I will prove to you that instead of fifty-four deer there were sixty-three deer killed, and all within a radius of five miles of Kulp's camp. The woods were full of hunters; alive with them; and it cannot be denied. There were as many as four parties came together at or near our camp, numbering in all about forty men, at one time. This law should be changed.

M. J. BARBER, Milroy, Pa.

The Reporter \$1.00 per year.

"Florida and Metropolitan Limited" Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Florida and West India Short Line" to the Winter Resorts of the South. The Only Line Operating Daily Trains to Florida.

Effective January 14th, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the only line operating daily limited trains to Florida, will put on its magnificent new train, "Florida and Metropolitan Limited," solid from New York via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington to Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Connections at Jacksonville for Tampa and all Florida points, and at St. Augustine for the East Coast. This train also carries Drawing Room Sleeping Car New York to Atlanta. Making direct connections at Atlanta for New Orleans and Mexico and Texas and Pacific Coast Points. Leaves Boston 12:03 A. M., New York 12:55 P. M., (from 23rd Street Station Pennsylvania Railroad), Philadelphia 3:20 P. M., Baltimore 5:45 P. M., Washington 6:55 P. M., arriving at Southern Pines, N. C. 5:53 A. M., Columbia, S. C. 10:00 A. M., Savannah, Ga. 12:25 P. M., Jacksonville 3:50 P. M., St. Augustine 5:00 P. M., Tampa 5:00 A. M., Charlotte 9:51 A. M., Atlanta 4:35 P. M. Connections are made both at Miami on the East Coast and Port Tampa on the West Coast for Key West and Havana. The "Florida and Metropolitan Limited" is luxuriously equipped in every respect, with Pullman Drawing Room Car, Compartment Car with Drawing Rooms and State Rooms, Observation Car, through Day Coaches and unexcelled Pullman Dining Car service.

For further information, call on or write to any Pennsylvania Railroad office, or representatives of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia; 207 East German Street, Baltimore; 1434 New York Ave., Washington, or to P. E. L. Buech, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

"Not In It."

For the benefit of the secretary of the Spinsters' Society, my fate is sealed, and I am not at all "in the market." Had I known of the coming of this lovely hand of goodness, I might have waited at least to have seen the prospect. But by design, point and cold indifference I was driven away to seek a loving heart elsewhere, and believe I am the only one left who could be captured by the charms of the lovely and beautiful.

And heart melted by the fervent heat of that blushing cheek, the best of that noble heart, the touch of those tender lips, oh, the thrill of those angel hands that send a shiver through the soul. Who could resist those matchless charms, as they twine around man's achings, anxious, throbbing heart. Not I, and I was led to explain in the language of the poet, "so be it." I think this lovely hand made a poor selection of a place for the hearts of the bachelors here as hard as adamant or the rock knickers of Greenland. They will stand on the canvas and grim and freeze, watching the beautiful pass by, and never say, "will you have me?" My kin and soul, who could resist the charms of the lovely and beautiful, I am not at all "in the market."

As I have a letter from a gentleman there, only one among a thousand, who says he has not seen a lady for six months. He has a photograph of a Centre county lady, which he has almost worn out looking at it. He says he goes up in the night to look at it. Just think of that, ladies; sitting up at night when the thermometer is one hundred and fifty degrees below zero and no fire. Just think of it. It almost makes my heart ache, when you could prevent all this freezing and anxious thought. No, I do not think I would take two, as he says he has interests in several mines that he would exchange at a sacrifice. Here is a chance for a shrewd lady to strike a bargain. In order to get you all out of misery, into joyous, speakable, I will agree to foot the bill, as this may be my last noble gift to the beautiful, lovely maidens of my native town.

When you get up to Klondike, and get a pretty man, and be sure and with him always pray.

And lead a helping hand.

In Clover

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Am. M. Grove, of Centre Hall, Pa., has made application to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 200 acres of land, situated in Potter and Grege townships, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Bitner and Michael Decker, on the east by Green Decker and Howard Ford, on the south by vacant land and on the west by J. O. Stover.

Wm. M. Grove, Centre Hall, Pa.

Jan. 17-24.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned not to touch my wife, Ida J. Kershner, any goods on my credit, as she left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I will pay no bill for her.

S. A. KERSHNER, Centre Hall, Pa.

Jan 24-31

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that S. B. Shaffer has applied to the Court asking for the return in his favor of his license for the tavern in the township, to be transferred to him.

M. I. GARDNER, Clerk.

W. A. SANDOE, AUCTIONEER, Centre Hall, Pa.

Is open for engagements at all times. The best prices can be obtained when the best auctioneers are employed. Twenty years experience in the business. Terms reasonable.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are wanted in every town in Centre county to sell "The Church Sentinel," by S. H. D. Miller, Ph. D., the author, Cleveland, Md. The book is dedicated to Rev. W. H. Green, formerly of Boalsburg, and will find ready sale. Price fifty cents.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUCATION, an good character, to learn the printing trade, and to be employed in a large printing establishment. This is an excellent opportunity for all adding railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assured positions. I also sell admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th. GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Lexington, Ky.

D. C. ARMSTRONG, CENTRE HALL, PENN'A.

—AGENT FOR THE—

LINCOLN OIL COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O.

I am prepared to furnish a full line of lubricants, kerosene, and axle grease at the lowest possible prices. These goods are manufactured by the Lincoln Oil Company and must be as represented. I have a full line of samples from which you may select. Oils are sold in 5, 10, 15, and 20 barrel lots. You cannot find better anywhere in quality of goods or in prices. Jan 21-24

L. L. SMITH, Agent for...

Glenwood Nursery, Rochester, New York,

will call on you before long and if you wish to purchase fruit trees, berry bushes, vines, bulbs, or anything grown by nurserymen, you will find he has both the best stock and lowest prices. He also sells the ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP, the best of the kind made.

13-16

ED. F. FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a.

HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made on all work. Work done on experienced mechanics. Slates as cheap as shingles and far superior.

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ROOFING SLATE.

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ROOFING SLATE.

ED. F. FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a.

HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made on all work. Work done on experienced mechanics. Slates as cheap as shingles and far superior.

13-16

L. L. SMITH, Agent for...

Glenwood Nursery, Rochester, New York,

will call on you before long and if you wish to purchase fruit trees, berry bushes, vines, bulbs, or anything grown by nurserymen, you will find he has both the best stock and lowest prices. He also sells the ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP, the best of the kind made.

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Oak Hall.

Mrs. J. H. Williams and son Ray transacted business in Bellefonte last Friday.

Michael Segner and Sidney Poorman were noticed in town Saturday.

Jacob Meyers, of Boalsburg, transacted business in town Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sughert, of Stone Valley, visited their daughter, Mrs. Burns the latter part of last week.

John Reeser, of Snow Shoe, was through here buying fat cattle last week.

J. A. Kline and Wm. Kern each took a sled load of people to Pine Grove Mills to preaching service last Thursday evening.

Miss Dollie Lonerger visited her sister, Mrs. Wm. Zeigler, Saturday.

Samuel Waite, of Big Hollow, was the guest of Ira C. Korman Monday.

Newton Yarnel, of Linden Hall, is hauling corn to the enterprising miller, Clayton Eiters.

Quite a number from this place attended the funeral of Wm. Ross, son of J. H. Ross, of Linden Hall, Tuesday.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance.

"Florida Atlanta and Fast Mail" by Seaboard Air Line Railway, "Florida and West India Short Line" to the Winter Resorts of the South. The Only Line Operating Daily Trains to Florida.

The "Florida and Atlanta Fast Mail," another of the Seaboard Air Line Railway's most splendidly equipped trains, leaves New York daily at 12:10 A. M., 23rd Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car and Day Coaches to Raleigh, Southern Pines, Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, where connections are made for St. Augustine, Tampa and Florida points. Connections are also made at Hialeah, N. C., with Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car to Atlanta, Ga., with connections at Atlanta for New Orleans and Mexico, and Texas and Pacific Coast Points.

This train connects at Washington with train leaving Boston 7:00 P. M., leaving Philadelphia 3:50 A. M., Baltimore 6:22 A. M., Washington 8:35 A. M., Richmond 12:23 P. M., arriving at Southern Pines 5:57 P. M., Columbia 11:20 A. M., Savannah 2:50 A. M., Jacksonville 7:30 A. M., St. Augustine 11:10 A. M., Tampa 5:50 P. M., through Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Car to Jacksonville.

Through vestibuled Passenger Coaches and perfect service.

For information call on or write to any Pennsylvania Railroad office, or Seaboard Air Line Railway representatives at 306 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; 1206 and 371 Broadway, New York; 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia; 207 East German Street, Baltimore; 1434 New York Ave., Washington, or to R. E. L. Buech, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Am. M. Grove, of Centre Hall, Pa., has made application to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for 200 acres of land, situated in Potter and Grege townships, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Bitner and Michael Decker, on the east by Green Decker and Howard Ford, on the south by vacant land and on the west by J. O. Stover.

Wm. M. Grove, Centre Hall, Pa.

Jan. 17-24.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned not to touch my wife, Ida J. Kershner, any goods on my credit, as she left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I will pay no bill for her.

S. A. KERSHNER, Centre Hall, Pa.

Jan 24-31

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that S. B. Shaffer has applied to the Court asking for the return in his favor of his license for the tavern in the township, to be transferred to him.

M. I. GARDNER, Clerk.

W. A. SANDOE, AUCTIONEER, Centre Hall, Pa.

Is open for engagements at all times. The best prices can be obtained when the best auctioneers are employed. Twenty years experience in the business. Terms reasonable.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents are wanted in every town in Centre county to sell "The Church Sentinel," by S. H. D. Miller, Ph. D., the author, Cleveland, Md. The book is dedicated to Rev. W. H. Green, formerly of Boalsburg, and will find ready sale. Price fifty cents.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, WITH FAIR EDUCATION, an good character, to learn the printing trade, and to be employed in a large printing establishment. This is an excellent opportunity for all adding railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assured positions. I also sell admitted. Write for free catalog. Fall term opens August 15th. GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Lexington, Ky.

D. C. ARMSTRONG, CENTRE HALL, PENN'A.

—AGENT FOR THE—

LINCOLN OIL COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O.

I am prepared to furnish a full line of lubricants, kerosene, and axle grease at the lowest possible prices. These goods are manufactured by the Lincoln Oil Company and must be as represented. I have a full line of samples from which you may select. Oils are sold in 5, 10, 15, and 20 barrel lots. You cannot find better anywhere in quality of goods or in prices. Jan 21-24

L. L. SMITH, Agent for...

Glenwood Nursery, Rochester, New York,

will call on you before long and if you wish to purchase fruit trees, berry bushes, vines, bulbs, or anything grown by nurserymen, you will find he has both the best stock and lowest prices. He also sells the ROCHESTER SPRAY PUMP, the best of the kind made.

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HANDLES all grades of roofing

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PENN'A.
February 7, 1901.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of town.

Rev. A. A. Black is holding services at Houserville.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Brisbin spent Sunday at State College.

R. H. Potter, of near this place, spent several days in Millin county.

James Swabb, of Linden Hall, is visiting his brother, Roy G. Swabb, at Erie.

D. C. Keller shipped a carload of cows to Philadelphia the latter part of last week.

Alfred, a little son of Prof. W. E. Crawford, has been ill for several weeks.

A. P. Hosterman, of Centre Hill, made a trip to Bellefonte on business Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Homan, of Millheim, were guests of L. L. Smith over Sunday.

Lela Huyett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Huyett, is suffering from a severe attack of quinsy.

Constable Philip Frank, of Centre Hill, worked his way through the snow to Centre Hall Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Wagner Geiss, of Bellefonte, were guests of the family of D. K. Geiss in this place Sunday.

Landlord Reish and little son, of Pottery Mills, was in town Monday, also James Durs, of near the same place.

Alfred A. Nearhood is home from Dixmont where he held a position in the asylum. He will remain for a short time.

Miss Allie Irvin, of Bellefonte, sister of hardware merchant L. C. Irvin, of this place, is stopping at the Irvin home this week.

Miss Anna Musser, of Spring Mills, daughter of Robert Musser, is stopping with her cousin, Miss Laura Runkle, at the Centre Hall hotel.

John Miller, son of Jerre Miller, the Centre Hall barber, Monday went to Ardmore where he has secured a position in a barber shop. He is a young man well suited to the trade.

Miss Emma Luse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Luse, Tuesday evening entertained a large party of young people from Bellefonte, who had a delightful time. Elegant refreshments were served.

District Attorney N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte Saturday stopped for a few hours in Centre Hall on his way to Tusseyville where his mother, Mrs. George N. Spangler is seriously ill with pneumonia.

J. Fin. Stover, of Pottery Mills, was about town the other day looking up the interests of the western house he is working for. Mr. Stover is successful in taking many orders for the enlargement of pictures.

Wm. Durs, son of James Durs, of near Centre Hill, Monday went to Creson, where he has employment. He had been at that place before and returned to await a better position, which he was fortunate in securing.

Charles D. Emerick and N. E. Emerick, who came home from the Dixmont hospital where they had been employed for the past year, Monday started for Trenton, New Jersey, where they have secured similar positions.

Mr. and Mrs. William Flory were among the grip patients during the past week. Mrs. Flory is confined to bed at present. George Bradford, of the Old Fort, was another sufferer from the same disease and was confined to his bed for a week.

Calvin Spieker, one of Potter township's successful school teachers, Saturday went to Morgantown, where he secured a position in the Reform school at that place. Mr. Spieker up to the time of his departure taught the public school at Tusseyville.

W. Frank Bradford, the station agent, was pretty dejected for the past week on account of the grip threatening to chase him home from his post of duty. Mr. and Mrs. John Auman were also sufferers from the same disease, as were also Mrs. D. C. Keller and daughter, Miss Mame.

Mrs. Hugh Garth and daughters, Bessie and Maggie, and son, George, and the wife of Rev. Brown and son, Allen, all of Mill Hall, Saturday afternoon arrived at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Potter, west of town, and remained until Monday. They were a jolly party and had a delightful time.

J. W. Wolf, who since the beginning of the new century has been conducting a grocery at Ardmore, Saturday came home to make final arrangements for moving to that place, between this and April first. Mr. Wolf is much pleased with his new location and says that the business at his stand comes up to his expectations.

Frank Hettinger, of Altoona, is visiting friends at Spring Mills. Mr. Hettinger has been promoted to express agent at Blairsville, to which place he will go after returning to Altoona. The young men, and ladies, too, at Spring Mills, were glad to see him. He is one of the Spring Mills' young men who is rapidly rising on the ladder of promotion.

Linden Hall.

Some of the young people had a skating party at this place Saturday evening.

Ross Lowder, of Oak Hall, spent part of last and this week in town.

Henry Zeigler spent Friday in Bellefonte.

George Searson and family visited with friends at Tusseyville Sunday.

Earl Gingerich has been housed up for some time with a sore neck.

W. O. Gettler, of Altoona, spent Saturday with his mother at this place.

Miss Bessie Searson spent last week at the home of Dr. Kidder at Boalsburg.

The Linden Hall Lumber Co., whose dinkies were demolished in the recent wreck, have one in running order and are rapidly repairing the other.

James Glenn, of the Branch, and Wm. Mothersbaugh, of Boalsburg, were seen in town recently.

The singing class of this place, will hold a musical convention beginning on Monday, Feb. 11, under the supervision of Prof. Crawford, of Centre Hall.

The next thing in order for this quiet little town would be an "Old Maids' and Bachelors' Convention." If Mr. Charlie Makeover would visit this town with his remodelscope he would be hailed with delight, and received with open arms by the young(?) maidens and bachelors of uncertain age.

Irvin Zeigler accompanied by his cousin, Miss Rose, spent Saturday and Sunday with the latter's parents.

Dr. Gobble, President of Central Pennsylvania College, gave a very excellent discourse on "The Naming of Jesus," in the U. E. church Sunday.

A number of people in and about Linden Hall are seriously ill with grip.

Millheim.

F. P. Geary, who had been employed in Snow Shoe for some time, returned to his home in this place on Friday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harshbarger, residing at Kaneville, Ill., for the last year, returned to Millheim last week and went to housekeeping in the building formerly occupied by the Millheim Journal, located on Penn street.

On account of the inclement weather the Epworth League Rally, which was to have been held in the M. E. church of this place on last Sunday evening, was postponed until the first Sunday in March. Miss Margaret Evans was present at the regular league meeting and gave a very interesting talk. Revival services will be continued during the week.

Editor Raine, of the Millheim Journal, spent several days last week at his home in Saxton.

Harry Condo and wife came to town on Saturday to pay their final visit before going to York, where they will reside in the future.

Jon. Harter went to Bellefonte on Monday morning to assist Sheriff Brungart in taking some prisoners to the penitentiary at Pittsburg.

J. P. Condo went to Phillipsburg on Monday to transact some business.

Miss Minerva Mauck, of Nittany, is spending this week with her sister, Mrs. J. C. Smith, on Penn street.

Daniel Koch, of Fairbrook, visited at the home of J. P. Condo over Sunday.

Randall Musser and a friend of his drove down from State College on Saturday, returning again Sunday afternoon in order to resume their studies on Monday morning.

Coburn.

Mrs. George Reigle accompanied by her mother, Mrs. James Burd, left for Patton one day last week, where they intend to make their future home.

James Kooney, of Glen Iron, is visiting his son Elmer and family; his friends are all glad to see him, as this was his former home.

Miss Lydia Stitzer and Miss Bressler and Bruce Weber visited at E. J. Kooney's Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Brown, of Sunbury, circulated among friends and relatives at this place several days last week.

Miss Gertrude Eisenhuth paid her parents a visit after an absence of several months; she is employed at Lewisburg.

Rev. H. W. Buck, pastor of the U. E. church, opened a series of meetings Wednesday evening.

Andrew Vonado is at Woodward erecting the saw mill which he recently purchased from Theodore Hosterman.

Superintendent Gramley visited the schools Monday; all were glad to see him.

The members of the Keystone League were unable to hold their meeting on Sunday evening on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Harry Powell, of Munson Brothers' office, at Curwensville, met with a strange experience Thursday. He was handling an incandescent light when a current struck his hand. A gold ring, worn on the third finger, was completely melted off in an instant. The current evidently stopped in the ring, because, aside from the black circle burned into the flesh, where the ring was, he was uninjured and did not feel the shock to any extent.

Aaronsburg.

Prof. L. E. Boob had singing on Saturday and Monday evenings.

Two of George Fehl's sons went to Nevada, Iowa, last week, where they expect to secure employment.

Joseph Gramley was home over Sunday.

Paul Swabb left again for Buffalo, last week, where he is employed at baking. He is certainly a young man of fine principles and good moral character.

Don't forget to feed the snow birds. The Aaronsburg grammar school will have an entertainment Tuesday evening, Feb. 12th. The principal part of the program is patriotic; admission five and ten cents; doors open at 6.15 p. m., entertainment to begin at 7 p. m. The following is the program: Opening song, by school; Welcome; Tableau; Quartette, The hand that rules the world. Recitation, Padie your own canoe. Dialogue, The boy and the pedant. Pantomime, My faith looks up to Thee. Recitation, Poor little Jim. Singing, Old Kentucky Home. Play, The lost dog. Patriotic part: Solo, Mount Vernon Belle; Recitation, Paul Revere's Ride; Motion Song, Our Flag; Recitation, The men to make a state; Duet, Soldiers who fought in their minds; Pantomime, Star Spangled Banner; Recitation, Lincoln's Dream; Play, Our Youthful Patriots; Singing, Hurrah for the Flag; Play, A highly respected debating society; Music; Tableau; Recitation, The dying bootblack; Duet, First Love; Play, Gertrude Mason, M. D.; Pantomime, Nearer my God to Thee; Duet, The Old Red Cradle; Tableau, Good Night.

The Lutheran congregation of this place, will hold a sociable in the school house Saturday evening. There will be singing, after which ice cream, candy and cakes will be served. All are invited.

Lemont.

The young folks have been enjoying the sleighing very much; several sled loads went to Pleasant Gap to the Concert.

The men and boys who were called out to fight mountain fires last spring received their pay last Thursday. There is a good bit of dissatisfaction among them about their pay and the constable will have trouble to secure help in case of another fire.

Henry Eiters and wife are both confined to bed. Mr. Eiters has been ill for some time with a complication of diseases.

Wm. Miller and John Lucas have bought Samuel Wasson's coachmaking business and rented his shop. They expect to do first class work at reasonable prices and respectfully ask the public for a liberal share of its patronage.

Mrs. Edward Armstrong is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Rev. Hepler assisted by Rev. Dr. Schuyler, of Centre Hall, held a series of meetings in the Presbyterian church last week.

Pneumonia Can be Prevented.

This disease always results from a cold or an attack of the grip and may be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. That remedy was extensively used during the epidemics of La Grippe of the past few years, and not a single case has ever been reported that did not recover or that resulted in pneumonia, which shows it to be a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has gained a world wide reputation for its cures of colds and grip. For sale by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

James Starford, of Phillipsburg, has been appointed by Governor Stone a member of the board to examine applicants for mine inspectors of the bituminous coal regions, to serve for a term of four years from March 1, 1901.

THOROUGH. PROMPT.

The Four Cardinal Points

THAT HAVE MADE OUR REPAIRING FAMOUS....

These virtues relieve you of all worry that you have when your work lies waiting its repair at our shop.

We Get At It And Do It.

J. T. LEE,
Centre Hall, - Penn'a.
RELIABLE. REASONABLE.

How to Cure the Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia which is really the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip not one case has ever been reported that did not recover. For sale by Mrs. J. H. Keller, Linden Hall; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

CRANT HOOVER

Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest....

No mutuals; no assessments.

...Money to Loan on First Mortgage

Office in Crider's Stone Building,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Telephone connection.

For want of room for our Spring Goods we will sell our Heavy Goods at a reduced price for the next five days. Come and see.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, - - - Pa.

We have a small lot of

Woolen Blankets

left at reduced prices. Also a small lot of

HORSE BLANKETS

at reduced prices. A few

DUCK -:- COATS

also in stock that will be sold very reasonable.

...A fine line of...

Heavy Winter Shoes

at very low prices.

KREAMER & SON.

WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.

Our stock of FURNITURE was never so complete as at the present time and consists of

Chamber Suits of all descriptions, Couches, Rockers, Morris Chairs, Ladies' Writing Desks, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Cribs, Chiffoniers, Large Mirrors, Clocks, Fine Rugs, Etc., Etc.

These goods will be sold during the next 30 days at reduced rates.

DON'T MISS SEEING THEM.

Parties who purchase to the amount of \$5.00 will get one bottle of Furniture Polish FREE and toll paid.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

SPRING MILLS.

"New Rival," "Leader," "Repeater."

WINCHESTER

Factory Loaded Shotgun Shells.

"New Rival" loaded with Black powders. "Leader" and "Repeater" loaded with Smokeless powders. Insist upon having them, take no others, and you will get the best shells that money can buy.

ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

Clean Linen.

Nothing is more suggestive of the gentleman than clean linen. Give your shirts, cuffs and collars to Wm. McCoy Wolf and have them laundered at the Bellefonte Steam Laundry.

CHAMBERSBURG BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Memorial Square, National Bank Building.

Courses in BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, RAPID CALCULATION, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, GRAMMAR and CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW, ORTHOGRAPHY & PENMANSHIP.

An Actual Business Practice, a Complete Banking System and a Universal Dictation Course are being added to our already thorough courses.

Students can enter at any time. Day and night sessions. Day students admitted to Night sessions without extra charge. Students assisted to positions when thoroughly qualified. Rates and supplies lower than other schools of this kind. Anyone contemplating taking any course given by us will do well to address, E. S. RUPKA, Principal, Chambersburg, Pa.

Lard, Side Meat, Potatoes and Dried Fruit taken in any quantity in exchange for General Merchandise, of which Hand and Footwear are specialties for the next 10 days. Gloves and Mittens at Cost. Felt Boots & Rubbers for Men \$1.50. All Rubbers at Low Prices.

G. H. LONG.

Spring Mills, - - - Penn'a

H. F. ROSSMAN,

D. Irvin's Sons,

HARDWARE

Foundry Building.

Centre Hall, - - - Penn. A complete line of Hardware will be found in our store at prices that will go far toward making them sell.

Paints, Oils, Brushes, etc., in variety of quality and kinds.

All kinds of nails, Wire Fence material, etc., always on hand.

Builders

will find that we carry all hardware needed in the construction of modern dwellings. Come and get estimates.

Farmers

will find that we carry a line of hardware that will suit their wants.

D. Irvin's Sons.

THE NEW YORK WORLD One Year, \$1.65.
and
THE CENTRE REPORTER

The New York World, thrice a week editions, and The Centre Reporter, can be had one year for \$1.65, cash in advance.

Old subscribers to the Reporter who have paid a year's subscription to the present management of this paper can secure the World one year for sixty-five (65) cents. That puts all paid up subscribers to the Reporter on an equal footing. The regular price of the World is \$1.00 cash in advance. The regular price of the Centre Reporter is \$1.00 cash in advance. The two can be had for \$1.65.

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Penn's Valley Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Receives Deposits, Discounts Notes.

W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. auly

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HOTELS.

HOTEL HAAG, BELLEFONTE, PA. Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout. Rates \$1.00 per day.

East Bishop Street. F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan22

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. 1900 table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERTHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager. Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may67

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Major's Cement

Remember MAJOR'S RUBBER CEMENT, MAJOR'S LEATHER CEMENT.

DR. SMITH-PALVE for all kinds of sores, Nostril pain to yield. Sent by mail. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents.

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SUNSHINE.

A pocketful of sunshine
Is better far than gold;
It drowns the daily sorrows
Of the young and of the old;
It fills the world with pleasure
In field, in lane, and street,
And brightens every prospect
Of the mortals that we meet.

A pocketful of sunshine
Can make the world akin
And lift a load of sorrow
From the burdened backs of sin;
Diffusing light and knowledge
Through thorny paths of life;
It glids with silver lining
The storm clouds of strife.

A pocketful of sunshine
To the silent, gloomy grave;
Irradiates our pathway
To the silent, gloomy grave.
And when our race is finished,
With angels far above,
We'll bask in heavenly sunshine
And everlasting love.

—Washington Star.

The Old Man Across the Hall

BY ROSE HARTWICK THORPE.

"How delicious they are, Jennie! They remind me of the dear old farm in Hillsdale."

Maggie Wells dropped a large, purple grape between her rosy lips, and her brown eyes took on a dreamy look as she thought of the farm among the hills.

She was just about plucking another grape from the stem, when she looked up suddenly, and said:

"I wonder if the old man across the hall wouldn't like some of these grapes? He seems worse than ever tonight."

"Poor old man!" replied Jennie, with a ready sympathy shining in her blue eyes. "It is bad enough to be poor," she added, with a troubled glance about the bare little room she occupied in company with this other poor girl, who, like herself, was trying to make a living at corset-making in Mme. Danford's rooms.

The rooms were not stifling, and the two country girls missed the freedom of their old life and the fresh breeze sadly.

"It is bad enough to be poor," she repeated, thoughtfully; "but to be old and sick, too—It must be dreadful! I say, Maggie, I'll donate my share of this poor little Saturday-night treat to my sick neighbor."

"And I'll give all of mine, except the two I've already eaten," said Maggie, laying the bunch of tempting grapes back on the plate. "And because I have eaten of them, will volunteer to carry these in to him."

"I wouldn't venture into the room, Maggie," said Jennie, with anxiety. "He groans and takes on so terribly that he may be very cross."

"I believe he has the gout," said Maggie, as she spread the grapes out on the table, turning the freshest and most tempting side uppermost.

"What makes you think so?"

"He couldn't be so dreadfully sick every night, as he is, and be able to get about the next day, with anything else. Besides, you know, I met him in the hall one day, and he was hobbling along, so feeble that I have really wanted to do something for him ever since."

"Well, Maggie, see that you don't make him angry by your kindly intentions," cautioned Jennie. "If he has the gout, he is sure to be irritable."

Maggie was brave enough until she had stepped into the hall, and had closed the door between herself and Jennie; then her heart began to fail, and she almost wished she had not undertaken to do this kindly act.

Perhaps he might consider her intrusive; but at any rate she would not go back, to be laughed at by Jennie.

A prolonged groan from the room across the hall found its way to her tender heart, and revived her flagging courage.

Stepping hastily across to the old man's door, she rapped, without a moment's hesitation in which to lose courage again.

A voice from within bade her enter; and as she opened the door she noticed that the room was in semi-darkness, and a solitary figure was sitting in a large chair by the table.

Having accomplished her errand, she retreated to her own room, a little startled at her presumption in entering her strange neighbor's apartment, but heartily glad that the first call had been made, and a way opened for little kindly acts in the future.

The moment she had closed the door behind her, the occupant of that "large chair" arose to his feet and indulged in a low, but hearty, laugh.

"Bless her dear little heart!" he ejaculated. "She thinks I am old and sick. Ha! ha! Hello, George, is that you?"

The door-knob turned; the door swung open, and a young man stepped into the room.

"Come in this moment, George. I've got the choicest bit of romance to tell you about. It all comes of Uncle Dan's visit to my 'den' here the other day and—my elocution."

"The idea of your taking this horrid room, anyhow!" said George, helping himself to a chair and a cigar. "It's darker than a pocket here. Why don't you light up?"

"Have patience, my dear fellow. I love the darkness, you know; but I'll light up now."

"How do you get along with your elocution?" asked George, with a merry twinkle in his eyes.

"I thought I was progressing finely," replied his companion; "but I guess I'll have to give it up. First, I disturbed the people at home, and rented this room up here among the working people, hoping to be out of hearing from every one I care about. But there's two pretty girls across the hall—"

"Have you seen them?"

"Not exactly; but I know that they are pretty, by their voices. Their laughter makes a fellow think of brooks rippling against the rocks, and birds singing in the forest. I've tried to imitate it, but it's utterly impossible."

"Well?" as he paused.

"They must have seen Uncle Dan when he came to my room, for they evidently think I am an infirm old man, for they imagine that I am a great sufferer (a result of high art in elocution). A little while ago a knock came to my door, and I—thinking it was you—called out, 'Come in!'"

The door opened, and the sweetest voice I ever heard said, in quick, startled tones:

"My friend and I have the room across the hall, sir. We heard you moaning with pain, and are very sorry for you. If there is anything that we can do to make you more comfortable, sir, please let us know. We—Jennie and I—are capital nurses. I hope you won't be offended at our offering you these grapes. We thought you might like them."

"You see, George, I hadn't lit up yet, and she could only see the dim outline of my figure in the chair. I mistrusted at once how she came to make the mistake, and I was afraid of frightening the dear little girl if I discovered myself to her; so I said, with the trembling accent of an old man (my elocution helped me there):

"You are very thoughtful, I'm sure, and I thank you both."

"She interrupted me by saying: 'Oh, no, sir; not at all. We are glad to be of service to you. It must be sad to be old, sick and alone.'"

"I must say that you've got yourself into a pretty fix, with your howling, groaning and screeching—Excuse me, Paul," as a chair came whizzing across the room. "I should have said, with the training of your voice. You'll have to change your room again."

"Catch me doing it!" exclaimed Paul Leonard, emphatically. "I'm more interested in those two girls, who, amid all their poverty and toil, can find sympathy and those two pitifully small bunches of grapes to bestow on a sick old man, than in all the elocution in the world. They are worth knowing, George. I am going to form their acquaintance, if I can."

George Howard said "Fudge and nonsense," but the next day he met his friend with the inquiry:

"Paul, has one of your pretty girls got blue eyes, for all the world like country pansies? and a fresh, sweet face and yellow hair?"

"I haven't seen them yet. Have you?" asked Paul, with interest.

"I think so; and if they are the same, I want to form their acquaintance, too. If I can in the right and proper manner. I saw them go into your house, and mistrust they are the same angels of mercy who can find time and inclination to minister to another's needs."

"I'll have to be prompt, or George will get ahead of me," thought Paul Leonard, as he stopped at a fruit store on his way back to his "den," which had been suddenly transformed into an "enchanted palace," with a "fair princess" just across the hall.

A little later, Maggie and Jennie were aroused from a pleasant little chat by a knock at their door.

On opening it, Jennie beheld a tall, fine-looking young man, who bowed courteously, and begged leave to return their plate, with Uncle Dan's heartfelt thanks for their kindness to an old man.

"How is your uncle tonight?" Maggie asked, coming forward.

"Much better, thank you!" he replied, steadily.

After which followed introductions, and the young man soon found himself seated in the bare little room, with its pitiful attempt at decoration, telling the young ladies about Uncle Dan and his infirmities, every word of which was true. He would not wound his listeners by allowing them to suspect their mistake.

"Uncle Dan is with my mother now," said Mr. Leonard, an hour later, as he arose to depart, apologizing for his long call. "He will make his home with her in the future, where he can have the care and attention his age requires; but I shall retain possession of his room for a time, and am most happy to find that I shall have such delightful neighbors."

The next morning the girls found a basket of California fruit, among which beautiful and costly flowers were artistically arranged, hanging to their door-knob. The card attached to the handle of the basket had these words, written in a masculine hand:

"With Uncle Dan's compliments."

"Why, Jennie, he must be rich, after all!" exclaimed Maggie, her brown eyes large with wonderment.

We have not space to relate the process of Paul Leonard's wooing with pretty, tender-hearted Maggie Wells, whom he considered a "pearl among women," and whose loving heart he soon won for his own. Suffice to say that the evening on which he returned the plate was not the last one spent in that humble room across the hall.

He persuaded brown-eyed Maggie that his life would be miserable unless spent with her, and the heart which was touched by an old man's moans yielded to a young man's entreaties, and she became his wife.

She did not learn of her mistake in regard to Uncle Dan and Paul's elocution until she had been his wife for several weeks. She then ascertained that the genuine "Uncle Dan" knew nothing of her act of kindness; but her husband appreciated it, and treasured his little wife all the more for her loving heart.

Maggie could not endure the thought of being separated from her friend, Jennie, who had been companion and sister in the days of her "struggle for bread," and so it happened that Jennie became a permanent guest at the great house, over which Maggie presided as mistress.

It was in Paul Leonard's parlors that his friend, George Howard, met the girl with "blue eyes, for all the world like country pansies."

He had not for one moment forgotten those blue eyes, nor had he lost interest in their owner since the day he accidentally met her in company with Maggie, near the tenement house in which Paul's room was located.

Six months later a wedding was celebrated in Paul Leonard's parlors. Pretty Jennie was the bride and George Howard the groom.

Maggie Leonard fluttered about, giving the bride's apparel little finishing touches; and just as they were ready to descend to the parlors, where the guests were waiting for the ceremony to begin, she gave the bride a rapturous kiss, whispering as she did so:

"Only think, Jennie dear, if it hadn't been for Paul's ridiculous elocution, and our interest in the old man across the hall, we would probably have been making corsets today in Mme. Danford's hot rooms. Great events do grow out of small beginnings sometimes.—Saturday Night.

ADULTERATED MOLASSES.

The Blame Placed Upon People who Want Cheap Goods.

The fact of the matter is that all this cry about adulterated molasses has somewhat befogged the public on this interesting topic. They have come to believe that the molasses producers in Louisiana have ruined their industry by adulterating their product with glucose, and even worse, by using harmful chemicals. This is not the case at all. The producers, or planters, as they call them in this part of the world, still make the Simon Pure article as of old, but as the supply of the fine old-time sugar house or kettle molasses is necessarily small, it is high priced, and the consuming public will not pay the price in competition with the fine-colored, adulterated, but cheaper article. Jobbers no longer desire to handle the pure kettle molasses, because their customers will not pay the cost when they can buy the mixed article for almost half the price. Any one who is willing to pay the price can buy all the pure molasses he wants from first hands in New Orleans.

There was a time when large quantities of rich kettle molasses were made in this state in the old-style sugar houses. This rich molasses represented the waste of a considerable portion of the sugar product. The tendency in recent years has been to extract all the sugar possible from the cane juice, and modern sugar factories extract such a large proportion of sugar that the molasses by-product is no longer the rich sugar-house article, except in the case of a few old-fashioned factories, where the kettle process is still in use.

The great bulk of the molasses now marketed from the plantations is a comparatively low grade by-product of indifferent color and inferior in saccharine strength. A very large proportion of this molasses would not be acceptable to consumers in its crude or original state, hence the practice of mixing it with glucose to improve its appearance and render it merchantable commenced. This mixing of molasses is quite distinct from the custom of bleaching, in which the chemicals are used, the deleterious effect of which has been much discussed. Molasses mixed with glucose, although it is certainly an inferior article compared with pure sugar-house molasses or can syrup, is yet entirely wholesome.

It is certainly a bad practice to sell a mixed article in lieu of a pure article; but in the case of molasses there need be no danger of being deceived. Pure molasses is very much more expensive than the mixed article. The reason why it is difficult to obtain from the retailers is the unalterable propensity of the average American to discriminate in favor of the cheaper article, providing its appearance is satisfactory. The average consumer will buy the mixed article every time in preference to the pure article. The mixing of molasses has therefore been actually forced upon the distributors—first, by the altered system of manufacture on plantations, and, second, by the unwillingness of consumers to pay the price of the pure article.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Test of Courage.

You may talk about your cannons' months and all that, but the supremest test of courage is to reach to the foot of the bed in the morning for more cover.—New York Press.

The finest piece of amber ever found off the English coast was recently picked up by a traveler near Lowestoft. It brought the lucky finder the sum of \$137.

BRIQUETTES FROM COAL.

NOVEL WAY OF UTILIZING WASTE FROM THE MINES.

Culm Heaps Reduced to Powder by Means of Powerful Crushers—Mixed With a "Binder" and Made Into a Paste Molded Under High Pressure.

Travelers in Europe are familiar with the coal briquettes which are used extensively in place of ordinary coal in both England and on the continent, and the amount of smoke which they emit has probably impressed most Americans unfavorably, so that they would be slow to recognize their adoption in this country. The great amount of smoke which the briquettes yield when burned is due partly to the inferior sort of stoves in common use in Europe for heating purposes and to the fact that soft coal dust is used in their manufacture, with a large amount of pitch for binding material.

The advantages of coal briquettes are briefly their freedom from dust and dirt when handled, and their economy in utilizing coal dust and waste from the mines. Coal waste in this country has been enormous in the past. The vast culm heaps for years piling up at the mouth of every coal mine represented waste of natural material amounting to millions of dollars. Although these culm heaps were neglected for years, there were plenty of geniuses who realized that some day the waste fuel would be utilized, and since 1837 many patents have been taken out to make coal briquettes.

But it is a foregone conclusion that coal briquettes would never be popular in this country without the elimination of the disagreeable features characteristic of the briquettes used on the other side. The successful manufacture of coal briquettes in the West to-day, says a writer in the Scientific American, consequently proves of more than general interest as inaugurating a new era in our fuel problem that may have wide-reaching results. When we consider that the combined output of briquettes in Europe exceeds some 20,000,000 tons a year, and that they are used for house heating, for manufacturing purposes, and on the railroads and some of the ocean steamers, we can appreciate the extent to which a similar industry may develop in this country. In the American coal briquettes manufactured in the West to-day the binding material has been mixed so that only 5 per cent. of pitch is employed, with about 2 per cent. of lime. The use of lime in the binding cement has made it possible to obtain good results with much less pitch than the European manufacturers employ.

There is one large factory in Chicago which has been successfully manufacturing the American coal briquettes for several months, and, with a daily output of 200 tons, or about 60,000 tons a year, the plant is probably the most representative of its kind in this country. The success of this western plant has already started a similar movement in the East, and a second plant may soon be built near the Atlantic seaboard.

In this Chicago factory soft coal is employed for the briquettes, with a slight quantity of anthracite mixed with it to give it hardness. The so-called "slack" coal of the mines is employed for this purpose, and after the slate and sulphur have been eliminated by washing and other processes the coal is reduced to dust by means of powerful crushers manufactured especially for this work. The dust is carried from the crusher to a heater where a temperature is maintained between 180 and 200 degrees Fahrenheit. This heat is sufficiently below the igniting point of coal, and high enough to make the binder adhere firmly to produce the desired results without in any way injuring or changing the chemical condition of the coal dust. An automatic elevator next carries the heated coal dust to the floor above, where it is mixed with the binder while still warm.

The binding materials are contained in enormous tanks. In one huge tank there is slaked lime mixed with just sufficient water to make it thick and creamy. In a second tank there is a soft mass of bitumen heated to a temperature of 350 degrees, while in the third tank there is cold bitumen. With these ingredients at hand the mixer performs his work according to formula. With weighing apparatus for each ingredient he fills another receptacle, capable of holding a thousand pounds, with the different compounds, until the right consistency is obtained. As the success of the whole process consists in the proper mixing of these ingredients, it is highly important that the measurements should be exact, and the work is performed under the supervision of experts. In this gigantic mixer the coal dust and the binding material are thrown by automatic machinery, and when they have been properly stirred and mixed they fall through an opening to the room below, where the powerful presses are ready to convert them into suitable sized briquettes.

The mixture, which is now about as thick as paste, is first fed into small molds arranged on a wheel. As this wheel revolves with the paste in its pockets a second wheel meets it with indentations to correspond to the first. The two come together so that an enormous pressure is exerted, and the briquettes are squeezed by a force equal to five tons to the square inch. This great pressure molds the briquettes into solid, compact masses, and when they are dropped out they

are nearly as hard and firm as bricks. At present the size of these briquettes is about equal to small egg coal, and they weigh between five and six ounces each. They are adapted to use in ranges, furnaces and the open grate. The size and form, however, are merely arbitrary, and the molds can be made to suit the demand of any special grate or furnace. New molds can be made and substituted for the present ones very easily. It is simply a matter of making new wheels and putting them in the place of the present ones.

CUNNING OF GAME.

Wyoming Elks Much More Wary Now Than a Few Years Ago.

If any one wants an illustration of the way in which animals grow wise in the ways of the hunter, they ought to come out to this country and try to hunt after some of the bull elk that hang around here. Usually a bull elk is not remarkably cunning, and the elk that stay back in the mountains are still rather simple.

They use all the tricks that the sharpest buck deer or bull moose in Maine ever thought of, and in addition have invented a lot of brand new schemes of their own that are just suited to this country. When one remembers that only a few years ago these elk were just as stupid as the balance of their tribe, one wonders where they picked up all this knowledge. Such things as making a loop down wind before lying down for the day, watching their back track and things of that kind, are only a very small part of their plans to escape being killed. The intelligence which they display in picking out places in which to bed down for the day is remarkable. I put in a couple of weeks this fall trailing around after some bulls that stay pretty close to the house, and in spite of all I could do I never even saw a hair of one of them. Their beds were always in a place where they could either see, hear or smell anything approaching them long before they can be seen themselves. Time after time I put in hours trying to get a sight of these old fellows, but with always the same result.

After loop after loop down wind, after crawling for hundreds of yards at a time in snow a foot deep, and moving as silently as possible, I would find the bed just vacated. And if I waited until dusk before trying to close in, I always found that the cunning brute had, on getting up and commencing to feed, gone up wind into the thickest cover he could find, where it was absolutely impossible to get within sight, without making noise enough to spoil the stalk.

I guess the trouble is that the game is learning new tricks faster than us fellows, who learned to hunt when the game was tame, can figure out new ways of hunting.

At any rate, I used to think that I could hunt, but when I chase around among a lot of elk for a couple of weeks and only get one fool calf that did not have any better sense than to stick its head out of the clump of spruce behind which the rest of the bunch were calmly watching me, I rather think that something is wrong with my woodcraft.

Civilization is spoiling the game, just as it is spoiling the Indian, the cowpuncher and, in fact, the whole West. And there is no other place to go, so I guess we might as well get civilized and be done with it.—Wyoming correspondence in Forest and Stream.

Cumulative Economy.

An old bookkeeper declares that it is surprising to see how many valuable things a man can buy if he simply economizes in little things.

"I once made up my mind I would become the possessor of a good gold watch. I saved up the money for it in this way: When I felt like eating a 50-cent luncheon, as I often did, I ate a 25-cent one instead and put the other quarter aside for my watch fund. You will hardly believe it, but in less than six months I had saved money enough to purchase the watch."

"But you don't seem to have bought it," said his friend, observing that there were no outward signs of such a purchase.

"Well, no. When I found how easily I could get along without 50-cent lunches, I concluded I could get along just as easily without the gold watch, and the watch fund is growing into a house and lot fund now."—Youth's Companion.

The Practical Side of It.

"Yes," said he, "life is lonely."

"It is lonely sometimes," she answered.

"Wouldn't it be sweet to have a little cottage covered with ivy, and honeysuckle, and roses?"

"Oh, wouldn't it?"

"And when a fellow comes home tired from business, to have a nice little wife to meet him at the door with a kiss?"

"Y-e-e-s."

"And then the summer nights; the windows open, the sunset just giving light enough in the cozy parlor, and—you—I mean a wife at the piano, singing in the gloaming. It would be lovely."

"I think—it would—be—nice."

"And then—"

At this point a careworn woman came round the corner with a pair of twins in a perambulator. A dead silence fell upon the air for a little. Then they changed the subject.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds are stolen every year from the South African diamond mines.



A TITLE TRANSFERRED.

A maid there was, whose mind serene No circumstance e'er ruffled, Not even when a mouse was seen.

And others screamed and scuffled, She boldly faced the horned cow; No thunder could frighten her; Of traps she said that anyhow She knew they wouldn't bite her. When Bridget let the china fall, A casual observer Would think she didn't mind at all, And nothing could unnerve her. But in good time there came a man And, by her own confession, Made blushing behind a fan, She lost her self-possession.

—Chicago Record.

ABOVE SORDID CONSIDERATIONS.

"What is your idea of the artistic life?"

"Buying old candlesticks when you need shoes."—Chicago Record.

A PERIL RECOGNIZED.

"That mature Miss Boggs has quit acting so childish of late."

"Yes; probably that kidnapping scared her."—Chicago Record.

CUSTOMARY CONDITION.

"It's funny that you should be so tall. Your brother, the artist, is short, isn't he?"

He (absently)—Yes, usually.—Brooklyn Life.

THE FLAT.

Flat Dweller (sarcastically)—There isn't room here to swing a cat. Janitor (dignified)—These apartments were designed for light cat-swinging only.—Detroit Journal.

FORM.

"Listen!" he whispered. Majorie pressed his hand softly. "Not now!" she said. "It is bad form to listen while the piano is playing."—Detroit Journal.

WHAT HE THINKS.

"Spiffus is a thoughtful chap," said Beechwood to Bellefield.

"I never heard any one accuse him of thoughtfulness before."

"Well, he thinks he can play golf."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

HIS PAPA'S SON.

"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend.

"Yes," replied the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block—ain't you, my boy?"

"Yes, father; teacher said yesterday that I was a young blockhead."—Tit-Bits.

NO CAUSE FOR SURPRISE.

"Didn't I see you sitting in that fellow's lap, last night?" said the frowning father.

"Well, gracious, pa! you wouldn't have a big, heavy man like that sitting in my lap, I hope?" replied the surprised maiden.—Yonkers Statesman.

CONFLICTING ORDERS.

"The average photographer," said Hennepeck, musingly, "is an unreasonable creature."

"What's the matter now?" asked his friend.

"Oh, while my wife was sitting for her picture to-day the fool photographer sung out 'Look pleasant, please. Be natural.'—Philadelphia Press.

A WASTED MORAL LESSON.

"Don't forget, my dear boy," said a fond father who saw an opening for a little useful advice, "don't forget that 'rich gifts was poor when givers prove unkind.'"

The boy seemed to struggle to catch his parent's meaning. Then he smiled.

"That's right, dad," he cried; "rich gifts was poor ones out of sight!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ON BETTER AUTHORITY.

"You are looking handsome to-night, Miss Plite," Bagster remarked in the pauses of the dance.

"So Mr. Smythe told me a few minutes ago."

Bagster (only remembering that Smythe is his hated rival)—Well, you wouldn't believe anything that chump said would you?—Philadelphia Times.

WHAT HE SAID.

"My wealthy uncle spoke very nicely of you, Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton; "very nicely, indeed. I'm sure you would have been flattered if you could have heard him."

"Indeed!"

"Yes. His tribute to your personal charms was most graceful, and at the same time his recognition of your store of information, such as most people need a lifetime to acquire, was convincingly sincere."

"I should like to know precisely what he said."

"I can recall his exact language," Mr. Meekton went on, in gentle innocence. "He said you looked like twenty-five and talked like sixty."—Washington Star.

HOW MANY ARE ALL RIGHT

Dr. Talmage Says by Sin We Have All Been Morally Bankrupted.

Text, Isaiah iii, 10, "Say Ye to the Righteous That It Shall Be Well With Him."

(Copyright 1901.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is a great solace in this discourse of Dr. Talmage for those whose lives have many anxieties; text, Isaiah iii, 10, "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him." Here is a promise for people who are all right, but who will come and get it? How many, or rather, how few, people do you know who are all right? If it were of any assembly that those who were all right should rise up, none would rise, except imbeciles and religious cranks. An accident happened near sixty centuries ago that started the human race in the wrong way, and we have not got over it yet. We know a great many splendid men and splendid women, but they will tell you that they have not always done the right thing or thought the right thought. If it were any of your business, they could give you an inventory of frailties and mistakes and infidelities that would be astonishing. Here, then, you say, is a Bible promise that goes a-begging, "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him."

It is my delightful work to-day to show you that all the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve may appropriate the benediction of my text if they will first do the right thing. Over here in the next street was a man who in great misfortune lost all he had and was positively beggared, but a letter comes from some European city, where the land records are kept, announcing to him that a great fortune is his. Now he is as opulent as he was pauperized. He defies his rage and puts on respectable attire and moves into a home appropriate for a man of vast estate. His worldly circumstances were all wrong last year; they are all right this year. On the next street is a man who was formerly a health prostrated, and he seemed to be sick unto death, but a skillful physician took correct diagnosis of his disease, and by prompt and vigorous treatment restored him to his former vigor. As to his health he was all wrong before. Now he is all right. In these two ways I illustrate my theme.

By sin we have all been morally bankrupted. Christ the Lord from His infinite riches pays our debts and empowers us in His mercy. From His richest wardrobe He put on us the clean robe of His righteousness, and gives us a palace in the heavens when we are ready to go up and take it. Now, as to our spiritual estate we are all right. We were morally diseased, but Christ, the physician, by a bath in the fountain of His grace, cures us. Now, as to our spiritual health we are all right. That is the way we come to the righteousness spoken of in the text. It is a contributed righteousness, a made-over righteousness, an imputed righteousness. The moment you get into right relations with Christ the Lord that moment you can appreciate the magnificent comfort of the text, and I defy you to all the strategy of the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis to the last verse of the last chapter of Revelation, to find me a passage with higher and deeper and broader and longer comfort than that of a strategy which is as deep as the Atlantic Ocean half way between the continents, and high as the sun when the clock is striking 12 at noon. But I shall be swamped with the oceanic tides of this subject unless the Lord help me to keep a foothold. "Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him."

Bear in mind that but few people can stand worldly success. Water is a good thing, but too much of it will drown. Fire is a good thing, but too much of it will destroy. Light is a good thing, but too much of it dazzles and blinds. Success is a good thing, but too much of it has overwhelmed many for this world and the next. If it were best for us, we would all be millionaires, live in palaces like the Alhambra, and be as powerful as a strategy. As Cleopatra appeared to Antony. But the most of folks could not endure such superabundance, and it is absolutely necessary in order to keep a right that 999 men out of 1000 should find a strategy. It keeps them out of mischief. After Adam was ejected from the premises where by ten minutes of employment a day he could have been a strategy, the best thing that could happen to him was compulsion to work and fight. The ground that bloomed with spontaneous flowers and rustled with harvests that eyed nothing but the sky, was now a struggle, and bramble was substituted for rose, and the panther growled where before he fawned, and horn and hoof became belittled. That Edenic elictment shows us as nothing else ever could, that idleness or only a few minutes of employment a day are doom and overthrow. Put it down among your blessings that you have to work hard with brain or hand or foot or all three of them.

How many men do you know worth \$250,000 who are devout and consecrated and humble and generous and employing their means for the world's redemption? You could count them up on the fingers of your two hands even if by accident or war you had lost one or two of the fingers. As to the realm of personal attractiveness, how many women radiant of countenance and graceful of form do you know who are unaffected and natural of manner and deeply pious before God, using their beauty for the betterment of the world and not for selfish purposes? I only take the risk of asking the question and leave to you the risk of answering it. These things I say to show you that in order to have the promise of the text fulfilled in your case it is not necessary you have phenomenal worldly success.

Notice, also that God gives the righteous the power to extract good out of evil, and by a divine chemistry to change the bitter into the sweet and the harmful into the beneficial. The promise that it shall be well with you does not imply that you are to be free from trouble. There is no escape from that. We all have family relations, and some of them will be making exit from this world, so that bereavement is the universal inheritance. The difference between the prosperous and those who do not prosper is the difference in the amount they can afford to lose. The more wealth a man has the more he can lose, but one man can afford to lose a million dollars where another man cannot afford to lose one dollar. On larger or smaller scale all suffer financial loss. Amid the rapidity of the revolutions of the wheel of national and international financial monopoly, perplexity is as common as day or night.

So also misinterpretation and slander come to all who live active lives. Our actions, thoroughly honest and above-board, may come under suspicion. Every court room at every term of court hears illustrations of the delusions of what is called circumstantial evidence. Innocent men are fined or imprisoned or executed because of an unfortunate conjunction of events. What is true in court rooms is true in all circles of domestic or social or official life. You have been misunderstood and misrepresented, or will be misunderstood or misrepresented. Then how can my text be true? My explanation is this: The man without any divine grace in his heart finds in these troubles irritation and unbelief and melancholia and despair. A Christian man finds in them submission and enlarged views and divine support and encouragement. Bereavement to the working brings hard thoughts of God and a resistance so violent it does not fully express itself.

Bereavement brings to the Christian the thought of heavenly reunion and a more complete laying hold of God, and a more tender appreciation of the divine presence, and deeper gratitude that we were per-

mitted to have the departed one so long, and a more lively sympathy for the sorrows of others and another evidence of God's love, for "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth."

Financial loss, which I just now said is sure to come, never breaks up a man who has strong faith in God. In most cases it is a loss of surplus or it is the banishment of luxuries. Most of the wants of the prosperous classes are artificial wants. The late Mr. Armour, of the \$300,000,000 estate, pointed to one of his clerks on ordinary salary and said: "That man has better appetite than I, sleeps better nights and enjoys life more than I do." Oh, the gigantic miseries of those who have too much! A man in Solomon's time expressed as philosophic and reasonable a wish as any man of those times or of our times. His name was Agur, and he offered a prayer that he might never have a superabundance or a deficit, crying out: "Give me neither poverty nor riches!" On the other side he had seen the awful struggle of the poor to get food and clothes and shelter and to educate their children, and on the other side he had seen the gouty foot, and the indigestion, and the insomnia, and the anxiety about large investments, and the threatened paresis often characteristic of those who are loaded up and loaded down with too many successes. Those people who are generally called the masses—that is, the most of folks—have the things absolutely necessary for their well being. They have no Murillo on their wall, nor a "Belshazzar's Feast" in their dining room, nor a pair of \$3000 sorrels at their doorway.

But they have something which those superabundantly supplied seldom have: they have better health because, being compelled to walk, they get the necessary exercise, and their diet being limited to plain food, they do not suffer from midnight salads and are not victimized by rare caterers.

They retire for wholesome sleep at the very hour in which others are leaving their homes for the race or the card party. They will sleep just as well as well in the plain graveyard as those who have over them an arch of sculptured granite in costliest necropolis or most historic abbey.

Things are more equally divided than is generally supposed. That splendid home is apt to have a taking off of some kind. It may be an invalid wife, or a deformed child, or an inherited tendency toward insanity, or a dissolute son, or a despoiled reputation, or a weakened heart that may halt under the least excitement. Envy no man. Envy no woman. Be content with such things as we have.

Do not think, in order to have it well with you, according to my text, that therefore you must have more than somebody else, even as much as somebody else. The Lord treats us all better than we treat Him, and if we would study our blessings as much as we study our disasters we would be more reasonable and thankful.

In Isaiah God says that bread and water shall be sure, and none of us has been put on so low a diet, but we often act as though God had not kept His promise because we want more luxuries. We get the fact that He promised bread, not cake, water, not sparkling cordials. The reason so many people are miserable is because they do not let well enough alone. They are in one occupation, and see its annoyances and so change to another occupation, and find as many annoyances, if not more. They live in one place, and know its uncomfortable environments and move into another place which has just as many limitations. Their investments yield them four per cent., and they sell out to make investments that will yield ten per cent. and lose all. Better settle down and stop fretting about yourself and the world.

An officer in Cromwell's time was so worried about public affairs that he could not sleep. His servant, a Christian man, said he would like the privilege of asking the officer a question. Leave being granted the servant said: "Do you not think that God governs the world very well before you leave into it?" "No danger of it," was the reply. "And do you not think He will govern it quite as well when you are gone out of it?" "Certainly." "Then—say, sir, your servant is a strategy man, and you may trust Him to govern as long as you live in it?" The remark was so sensible that sleepless departed and tranquility came.

Some scientists are now discussing the opening of communication between our earth and the planet Mars. Experiments are being made, but they will not succeed. We cannot build a fire large enough to attract the attention of that world, or a lens powerful enough to see any response interstellar. We do not positively know that that world is occupied by living creatures, or that, if it contains a strategy, it is in communication with them would be desirable. It might not be so good a world as this, and thus communication with it would be debasing.

Our rejoice to know that heaven is in touch with other worlds for their improvement, and a depot for glorious arrivals. It is a thoroughfare between this world and other worlds, and a coming and going perpetual.

Going out of this world is as natural as coming into it, but the one is with pang, and the other is with rapture, if we are fitted for the uplifting process. It shall be well with you. Now, do not get so frightened about that asthma or that cough or that influenza or that threatened pneumonia. The worst thing that fatal disease can do is to usher you into a better and more glorious world. It shall be well with you.

I do not care much about what your "last words" are going to be. People put too much emphasis on "last words." I would rather know what your words are now, in days of health and with mental faculties in full play—your words of kindness, your words of sympathy, your words of helpfulness, your words of prayer.

So live that if you say not a word during the last day of your life there will be no doubt about the place of your destination. You will go right into saintly, prophetic, evangelistic, apostolic, cherubic, seraphic, archangelic, divine presence. It shall be well with you.

Mother, you will go right up into the possession of the babe that the scarlet fever or croup took out of your arms, a sorrow that still stings you, and you often say she would now be so many years old if she had lived.

You will go into the presence of the old folks, for I hope you are of Christian ancestry, and you will find that they have no dimness of sight or halting gait that requires a staff, for they have taken a draft from the fountain of perpetual youth that springs from under the throne of God. Oh, the blissful companionship of heaven, which you shall enter! It shall be well with you. I ring this bell of emancipation and triumph. I like the way the sexton rings the bell of the old country meeting house. I used to stand and admire him pulling the rope of that bell. He rings it a good while, so that every farmhouse within five miles hears it. He may halt a moment to take breath and give the church bell. So my text seems a bell of invitation and victory. I began to ring it in the opening of this discourse. I hope to ring it as long as I live, and may those who come after us keep on ringing it till those farthest off from God shall come into the great temple of gospel comfort, and all the weary put down their burdens at its altar and find that peace which the world can neither give nor take away. Three times more I ring it. It shall be well! It shall be well! It shall be well!

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

News Happenings of Interest Gathered From All Sources.

FILIAL LOVE MADE HIM DESERT.

Man Arrested at Wilkes-Barre Declares That He Left the Army to Care for His Sick Mother—Langhorne Farmers Meet—A Number of Papers on Agriculture Discussed—Shot by a Paymaster—Prisoner Going Blind.

The farmers of Langhorne and vicinity held their annual institute under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture at Langhorne. The program in part was as follows: "Benefits Derived from Farmers' Institute," R. S. Seeds, Birmingham; "How to Make Dairying a Success," Henry W. Comfort, Fallsington; "A Modern Dairy Farm," W. A. Hutchinson, Thornedale; "Home Influence," Dr. A. H. Clayton, Richboro; "Reclaiming Wornout Soil," Prof. G. C. Butz, State College, Pa. R. S. Seeds told "What Constitutes a Country Home" at the evening session while Louisa P. Osmond, read a paper on "The Impossible and the Probable," and W. A. Hutchinson spoke on "Rolling Crops."

John Dougherty, an employee at the Harry E. Colliery of the Temple Iron Company, was shot in the shoulder by Paymaster Barnstein while attempting to break into his office. Dougherty demanded his pay, which was not due. Barnstein closed the office and Dougherty tried to batter down the door. The paymaster threatened to shoot, but Dougherty would not desert, and a moment later he lay in the road with a bullet in his shoulder. Barnstein gave himself up to the District Attorney, but was not held.

The decision of Judge Love, in Center county, that the Governor's cut of \$1,000,000 from the school appropriation was constitutional has not had the effect of stopping the mandamus suits. Messrs. C. Tyson and J. S. Kratz filed at the Prothonotary's Office proceedings against the State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction in behalf of the Ambler Independent and Green Lane Borough School Districts of Montgomery for their share of the school appropriation prior to the cut made in the same by Governor Stone.

A gas plant for Lansdale is talked of as an additional industry to be established at that place. A party of capitalists also viewed a location for a proposed new stove foundry to be located along the line of the Doylestown Branch of the Reading Railway. At a recent meeting of Lansdale citizens steps were taken to organize a stock company with a capital of \$25,000 to manufacture ice. The Hager plant has been purchased and \$10,000 will be spent in refitting it with machinery.

John Dinan was arrested in Wilkes-Barre charged with deserting from the United States Army. Dinan says that he left his company at Fort Slocum, and return to his home. Learning of his aged mother's illness Dinan says he asked the department at Washington for his discharge, but received no reply. He then decided to leave his company and return home anyway. The physicians say the mother's life was prolonged by the son's care, and they attribute a serious relapse to his arrest.

The library and free reading-room in Colonial Row, on Main street of the Bethlehem's, has been opened to the public. These ladies who are at the head of the project were present: Mrs. H. F. J. Porter, president; vice-presidents, Mrs. J. M. Miller, Levering, of Bethlehem; Mrs. William W. Coleman, of St. Luke's place, South Bethlehem; secretary, Miss Minnie Erwin, of West Bethlehem; treasurer, Mrs. G. B. Linderheim, of Fountain Hill. Miss Mary Reichel, of Bethlehem, is the librarian.

The centennial anniversary of the elevation to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of John Marshall, in whose honor Marshall College at Mercersburg later combined with Franklin College in Lancaster, was named, was appropriately celebrated in the college chapel. Rev. Dr. J. S. Stahl, college chaplain, and Marshall College, made the announcement that \$2500 by an anonymous donor had been given the college.

The Kennett Square W. C. T. U., through Mrs. S. D. Holton, has forwarded to Congressman Butler a resolution containing a request that he use his efforts to secure the passage of the amendment looking to the wiping out of polygamy. Mr. Butler replied to the letter, promising to follow out their wishes. A similar request has been sent by the same union to Senator Quay, but they have received no reply from him.

The Inland Traction Company is still making active preparations to complete its line between North Wales and Chestnut Hill, Montgomery county. It has been granted an extension of the ordinance permitting an entrance to Ambler. Many releases have been secured along the Bethlehem Pike between Ambler and Wheel Pump. For a time work seemed to be blocked by the obstruction caused by the grade crossing of the Plymouth Branch of the Reading Railway.

The State Board of Pardons, through the efforts of John M. Broomall, has recommended that David Kinsley, a prisoner in the Media jail, be pardoned. He was sentenced to 23 months in jail on June 12th last for keeping a peep-show. Since that time owing to his incarceration he has lost the sight of his right eye, and the left one is fast becoming affected.

Preparations are being made to construct a trolley line from Collegeville to Limerick Square. The Jordan Manufacturing Company and the Arasapha Manufacturing Company of Chester have been consolidated under the corporate title of the Arasapha Manufacturing Company. The officers are: President, W. S. Blakeley; vice-president, Richard Wetherill; secretary and treasurer, Irving W. Jordan.

The receipts from all sources of the Ninth Internal Revenue District for the month of December were \$274,777.25, of which \$212,123.11 was for cigars alone. The total is a gain of \$7819.95 over the corresponding month of the previous year.

To Mothers of Large Families.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of



Mrs. Carrie Belleville.

weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family."

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—Mrs. Carrie Belleville, Ludington, Mich.

For 14 Cents

We mail the following rare seed varieties:

1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12
1000 Southern Green Seed	\$.12
1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12
1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12
1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12
1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12
1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12
1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12
1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12
1000 Blue Blood Tomato Seed	\$.12

Worth \$1.00 for 14 Cents

Also 10 packages rare seed varieties we will mail for 14 Cents. Write for our free illustrated Seed Catalog, telling all about Walter's Brilliant Dollar Seed.

Also Charles Dutton Seed, 1000, a 10. Together with thousands of excellent vegetable and fruit seeds, open season of fall, and this matter. When once you plant Walter's Seed you will never do without.

JOHN A. SALTER SEED CO., Lancaster, Pa.

ONE ON SALARY IN EVERY

MAN \$50 to \$100 a MONTH

WE MEAN BUSINESS and will pay you salary to start with. Write us at once giving age, occupation and references. Be quick, we want only one man to a county. We want good, trust-worthy men, and will pay such men well and keep them employed. Write to us. Write to-day. W. J. HUBB & CO., Richmond, Va.

WILLS PILLS—BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only 10 Cents we will send you any P. O. address, 15 days' treatment of this best medicine on earth, and put you on the track as to how to make money right at your home. Address all orders to F. H. H. Wills Medicine Company, 23 Arizona St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 1219 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS

WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description and get free opinion. Write to: MILO R. STEVENS & CO., Patent Attorneys, 111-113 Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch Office: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

USE CERTAIN

IT PAYS

TO ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURBS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

CONSUMPTION

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

THE lion does picket duty for you and prevents adulteration and impurity from entering into your package of

LION COFFEE

When you buy an unbroken package of LION COFFEE you have coffee that is absolutely pure, strong and invigorating. A single pound makes 40 cups. No other coffee will go so far. You will never know what it is like till you try it. LION COFFEE is not a glazed compound, but a pure coffee and nothing but coffee.

Watch our next advertisement.

In every package of LION COFFEE you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
February 7, 1901.

On to Success in 1901.

WE'VE made our mark in the past dozen years and we've sold all the way from 10,000 to 30,000 pairs of shoes a year, and we expect to sell more in 1901 than in any previous year.

Our plans are perfected. We have formed connections with the best manufacturers in the country. From them we buy as cheap as any concern in the country, large or small.

We carry stocks that are unsurpassed anywhere.

We name prices that are seldom matched and rarely beaten.

We freely right every wrong—no sale is completed until you are satisfied.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed: Cent. Hall, communion service at 10:30 a. m.; Tusseyville, communion service at 2:30 p. m. Preparatory service at Cent. Hall on Friday evening at 7:15 and at Tusseyville Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

Presbyterian: Cent. Hall, 2:30 p. m. Communion at Spring Mills at 10:30 a. m. Service each evening of the preceding week.

Methodist: Quarterly conference will be held at Spring Mills Saturday, at 2 p. m. Love feast, Spruceville, 9:30 a. m.; services 10:30 a. m. at which the sacraments of the Lord's supper will be administered, this being the fourth quarterly meeting.

Rev. Shiner, beginning Monday night, will assist in conducting the meetings held every evening at Millheim.

Keller-Brown.

Jared Keller, of Lemont, and Miss Mary Brown, of Altoona, were married at the Reformed parsonage Boalsburg, by Rev. A. A. Black, February 2. The groom is engaged in railroad work at Altoona where the couple will take up housekeeping.

A Minister With a Good Trade.

That minister is Rev. A. A. Black, of the Reformed church, Boalsburg, who has a most enviable trade in the matrimonial line. Scarcely a week goes by that he does not have one, two or three weddings. Rev. Black must have established a reputation for tying a knot in which there is no slip and which, if not tampered with, will last during an entire life.

Moved Switchboard.

The telephone exchange of the Commercial line was moved from a rear to the corner room of the Bank Building, in this place, which gives the operators a very desirable location. The Commercial exchange operators are prompt in answering all calls—the service is fifty per cent. better than in many other places. The whole Commercial system is all that could be desired.

Water Source.

Many of the farmers across the valley are becoming alarmed over the scarcity of water. In a number of instances cisterns and wells are already dry, and many others are reduced to a point which causes its dependents for water supply to be seriously alarmed.

The stock on the average farm consumes a large quantity of water, and when it must be hauled for several miles it is no small item in the regular routine of daily labor, and besides often incurs additional expense for hired help.

Mrs. Sarah Gettig.

Mrs. Sarah Gettig, widow of the late Geo. Gettig, was found dead in bed Friday morning at her home in Pleasant Gap. Death was due to heart failure.

Deceased whose maiden name was Sarah Hone, was born in Booneville, Clinton county, and was 74 years of age. Her husband preceded her to the grave several years ago. She leaves a family of 10 children, namely, Louis and Irvin, of Bellefonte; Frank, of Curtin's Works; George, Clayton, Mrs. Frank Weaver, Mrs. Jon. Uhl, of Pleasant Gap; Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, of Clearfield; Mrs. Harvey Hoy, Shiloh, and Mrs. Annie Sampson, Pleasant Gap.

The Sick at Millheim.

Mrs. Wm. Weiser, who had a paralytic stroke some time ago, is somewhat improved, and is able to be up and about the house.

After a severe illness of two weeks, being confined to his bed with an attack of pneumonia, F. O. Hosterman is now able to sit up a few hours during the day, but still unable to leave his room.

Grip has struck Millheim and quite a number of people are seriously effected; it has appeared in an unusually severe form this year, and persons afflicted with it require much care, and many are housed up for weeks.

Republican Borough Ticket.

Judge, W. A. Henney; Inspector, W. J. Smith; assessor, Andrew Crozier; council, Samuel Shoop, Alfred Durst; school directors, Edward Sellers, W. A. Curran; justices, B. D. Brislin, J. C. Brinsinger, and W. A. Park.

DIED AT HOSPITAL.

Mrs. David Geary, of Near Centre Hill, died in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Geary, wife of David Geary, of near Centre Hill, died at a Philadelphia hospital Friday night. Mrs. Geary had gone to the city to seek relief from a derangement of internal organs from which she suffered greatly for a number of years. The trouble at last grew to such an extent that she was unable to care for herself, and it was decided to seek what relief there might be in the science and surgical skill of the best trained hospital physicians. Accordingly about five weeks ago the lady was taken to Philadelphia, and in a short time an operation was performed, which was regarded as very successful. After the ordeal had been gone through, the woman recovered sufficiently to write to her husband and sons that she was improving in a general way and looked forward to the day when she could again reside over her own home. Alas, fate decided otherwise, and Friday of last week the husband received a telegram that his wife was dead.

The remains were brought to her home at Centre Hill Monday, and the funeral took place Wednesday morning, interment being made at Tusseyville. The deceased was a member of the Lutheran church, and her pastor, Rev. J. M. Reardon, conducted the services. Her age was 44 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Besides her husband she leaves two sons, Charles and Wallace, aged about twenty and eighteen years, respectively, to mourn their loss. The deceased was a daughter of Jacob Dashem, deceased. Her only and surviving brother is John Dashem, of Centre Hill.

MAJOR J. I. ROSS.

A Man Prominent in Business Dies at Lemont.

Sunday morning at two o'clock Major J. I. Ross died at his home of pneumonia. Major James Irvin Ross was one of the best known men in that section; he was one of the old pioneer settlers in Ferguson township, where his father, John Ross, moved in the early part of the 19th century. He was a typical farmer and stock raiser; all his life was spent on the large farm just west of Pine Grove Mills, until eighteen years ago when he embarked in the grain, coal and mercantile business at Lemont, where he built up quite an extensive trade.

He won his spurs as Major in 1852, when he was Com. Major in the Penns Valley Dragoons a crack Troop Company. He served as 1st Lieutenant in Co. H 46 P. V. M. in the war of the Rebellion for three months.

Major Ross was one of the jolliest and pleasantest of men. Politically he was a Republican, religiously, a Presbyterian. He is survived by his invalid wife, whose life is despaired of, one brother, John, and one sister, Mary Myton, of Petersburg. He was born at the old Ross home east of Pine Grove Mills, seventy-five years ago.

Jan. 1st, 1848, he married Mary Cavlin, of Latrobe, Pa. Seven children survive, Mrs. D. H. Weaver, Pine Grove Mills; Mrs. Daniel Louder, Oak Hall; J. Hale Ross, Linden Hall, Mrs. James Lytle and Mrs. Levi Krebs, Lemont, and Elmer and Etta, at home.

Burial took place on Wednesday morning from the residence, interment in the Branch cemetery, Rev. Hepler officiating. The funeral was very large as the Major was known far and near.

DIED OF DIPHTHERIA.

Harry Grove, of Morgantown, died after a brief illness.

John Grove, of near Spring Mills, Saturday was dumfounded to receive a telegram from Morgantown, Pa., that his youngest son, Harry, was dead and buried. The young man had an attack of grip and sore throat, but the last letter received from Morgantown stated that he was able to be out of bed, and the Grove family were congratulating themselves upon the recovery of their son.

The telegram of last Saturday was a shock indeed, when it announced that Mr. Grove had died of diphtheria. Just why word was not sent sooner is a mystery to all. The deceased was employed at the State Reformatory for several years. He was an intelligent young man and highly thought of by all who knew him.

Marriage Licenses.

H. Edgar Hazel and Susie E. Mackey, Axemann.

Harry Bicker and Margaret V. Scholl, Fleming.

Harry S. Harro, Harrisburg, and Bella M. Jones, Howard.

Edward B. Kinkade and Bertha M. Legran, Phillipsburg.

Jared Keller and Mary Brown, Altoona.

Henry H. Feidler and Catharine V. Stover, Madisonburg.

Frank Lingle and Lucinda Lingle, Colyer.

Lawyers Will Toast.

The Bellefonte bar association dined at the Brockerhoff House Friday evening of this week. The association has some able after dinner speakers who will respond to toasts after storing away the choice morsels provided by the hostess.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENTMENT.

Centre County is in a Republican District by Over 5,000.

The Republicans have practically decided to divide the state of Pennsylvania into thirty-two districts. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Montour and Tioga counties form the eighteenth district, with a population of 212,371, and a Republican vote of 24,341 against 19,156 Democratic votes.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Population R-p vote, Dem. vote.
Centre..... 42,891 1,684 4,339
Clinton..... 29,177 1,157 2,879
Lycoming..... 58,608 2,750 7,427
Montour..... 15,526 1,292 1,878
Tioga..... 49,083 7,485 2,638
Totals..... 212,371 21,391 19,156

Philadelphia will be conceded seven members. And will be entitled to four new members. The two leading counties, therefore, would be entitled to eleven of the thirty-two members apportioned to Pennsylvania, leaving the other sixteen counties of the State to be arranged into twenty-one districts, a not particularly difficult problem. The ratio for a member fixed in the recent act of Congress is 194,182. The smallest district shown in this division is that numbered the Twenty-fifth and containing a population of 178,874.

A STUPENDOUS COMBINATION.

The Big Steel Companies of the U. S. to Combine.

Andrew Carnegie is tired of amassing millions and wants to quit. His interests may be bought by a syndicate of representatives of the leading industrial combinations.

J. Pierpont Morgan is the visible head of the Syndicate.

If the Carnegie interest is purchased under the plans laid out, the deal will result in an alliance of all the big iron and steel combinations of the United States. It will be a working alliance. The controlling interest in the Carnegie Company will be the Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, the National Steel Hoop Company and the American Steel and Wire Company and affiliated interests.

JUDGMENT FOR \$149.25.

The Borough Loses the Water Suit but can have Contract Annulled.

The suit brought by the Misses Bible against the borough of Centre Hall to enforce a contract for water rent was decided against the borough the plaintiffs getting judgment for \$149.25, which is about half the amount sued for. There were no witnesses heard on the part of the borough.

As it stands today, the borough will be obliged to pay the judgment referred to above, and pay the yearly stipulated rental. This contract can, however, be annulled by the borough bringing proper proceedings. The case last week was brought by the Bibles, and under that suit the contract could not be set aside.

Friday morning, the 1st inst., J. Wm. Musser died at the home of his sister, Anna, at Pine Grove Mills, on Main street, after a lingering illness. He was an exemplary young man of large physique and had many friends. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran church and of the C. E. Society. Jacob Wm. Musser was the youngest son of Wm. and Eliza Musser and was born on the old Musser farm on the Branch twenty-eight years ago. Surviving him are Curtis Musser, of Altoona; James, of Illinois; Mrs. Hale Ross, of Linden Hall; Mrs. Sam'l E. Goss and Miss Anna Musser, of Pine Grove Mills, together with hosts of friends who mourn his untimely death.

J. William Musser.

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WANT GAME LAWS CHANGED.

Subordinate Granges Petition for Fuller Privileges on Their Own Premises.

The many subordinate granges throughout Pennsylvania will petition the governor and the State legislature to give the land owner fuller control over his own premises with reference to killing and trapping game. It is contended that the land owner should have first right. The game seasons being short, the agriculturalist oftentimes is busily engaged with his work, and consequently the "sportsman" captures all the game. At the same time this "sportsman" parades over the cultivated grounds of the agriculturalist at his own will, and frequently does considerable damage. The memorial asks that hunting on cultivated grounds be made permissible only when written consent is given by the owner. The complaints set forth in the petition are correct and will be favored by every land owner and true sportsman.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Rev. Reardon is continuing his services in the Lutheran church during this week.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying \$29,703,084.09, was reported to the House.

If the national Treasury is full later on Congress can't be held responsible for its condition.

Now that a month has passed, the least up-to-date man has begun writing it 1901 instead of 1900.

The disposal of Cuba may be a problem, but still the administration does not seem disposed to give it up.

There are several reasons for supposing the President is not writing his inaugural speech with a blue pencil.

Jacob Koch, living about three miles north of Bellefonte, died Wednesday night. Funeral Saturday at 9 a. m.

Miss Ida Grossman, of Tusseyville, and Mrs. Grossman drove to Centre Hall Wednesday and stopped at the Reporter office.

G. Frank Miller, of Pine Grove Mills, will move on the Collins farm located near that place, which he purchased for \$4,000.

Mrs. Jennie W. Jackson has been granted a pension of \$15.00 per month for the 1st Lieut. George L. Jackson. She received \$84.00 back pay.

Miss Bella Kline, of Howard, and Mr. Harry Harro, of Harrisburg, were married at Howard, Thursday evening, by Rev. L. N. Bair, of that place.

The incorporators of the Westmont coal company of Bellefonte are Prof. William Frear, of State College; C. M. Bower, Ellis L. Orvis, John J. Boxer and S. D. Gettig, of Bellefonte, and S. M. McHenry.

Meissers, M. F. Rossman, Greely Jordan, Wm. H. Lee and Arthur B. Lee, were among the Reporter callers from across the valley during the past week. Their calls were of a pleasant nature and the kind all newspaper men are glad to have.

A. C. Alexander, of near Centre Hill, who for fourteen years lived on and farmed the James Sweetwood farm, in the spring will quit farming and move on the Bible property, the old Evans homestead, and engage with the Kulp lumber company. William Walters, of Centre Hill, will become tenant on the Sweetwood farm.

Colyer.

Grip has taken hold of a great many of the people in this locality.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Meyer made a trip to Brush Valley last Thursday, where they visited Mrs. Meyer's sister several days.

The protracted meeting is still in progress in the U. Ev. church.

A great many of our people attended the sale of W. H. Runkle, at Centre Hall, and reported everything going cheap.

Mrs. Henry Moyer spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Neff; it is the first she has been able to go that distance for over a year.

A great many of the boys who went west a year or two ago are back and are spending the winter, and some have come to stay. This locality seems to be good enough for many of the boys.

David Bohn is moving to Georges Valley, on the Decker farm; David will not have the store quite as handy as he has here.

The Reformed congregation will hold communion services Sunday afternoon.

Nora Holdaman was the guest of her mother over Sunday.

Gurney Smith and his two sisters, Ray and Nora Smith and Lola Stover, were the guests of Henry Moyer Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. G. B. Lee was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. F. Rockey last Thursday.

All are glad to learn that Mr. Kline is getting a cook; he is at present keeping bachelor's hall.

Keep your eye on the sale register; John Royer intends having his sale registered in the Reporter shortly. He expects to go west in the spring and will locate in Illinois. John thinks of riding the silky ploy and narrow next summer.

A spivly little item from Boal's Gap in Pennsylvania Dutch is omitted on account of space.

JUDGE LOVE AND PATTON TWP.

The Court Decides Against Patton Twp. in the School Appropriation Case.

A decision in the Patton township case brought before Judge Love in the Centre county courts to compel state treasurer Barnett to pay that township school appropriation on the basis of \$11,000,000 instead of \$10,000,000, was rendered last week. The court sustains Governor Stone in vetoing a part of an item of a bill, which reduced the appropriation \$1,000,000 for two years, or \$500,000 per year. The conclusion arrived at by the Centre county court is not at all surprising. No one expected anything else. He is "one of them," and of course decisions in such a matter would be favorable to the administration at Harrisburg.

The chief reason given by Judge Love in his decision is his construction of the sixteenth section of Article 4, of the Constitution, which reads:

"The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items disapproved shall be void, etc."

This is unqualifiedly construed as bestowing on the Governor the power of vetoing parts of bills. The contention of those who dispute it is that Stone had no right to veto part of an item.

Judge Love says: "We are, therefore, of the opinion that the Governor, under said section, has the power to approve a part or parts of an appropriation to any object or subject, and to the extent it is approved it shall be the law, and that any item or items or part disapproved are void, unless passed over his veto in the manner provided by law."

Concluding Judge Love says: "Nor was the Governor in this instance without precedent for the exercise of the power in this manner. His distinguished predecessors in office, for twenty years past, exercised the power of veto upon appropriation bills in practically the same way. It was so exercised in a number of instances by Governors Patton, Beaver and Hastings."

"The fact of its having been thus exercised for so long a period by the said Chief Executives of the State is entitled to due and respectful consideration in determining a proper and wise interpretation of the said power conferred upon the Governor under said section 16 of article 4."

"For the foregoing reasons we are of the opinion that the said school district of Patton township, under the law, is not entitled to the money claimed, and therefore not entitled to the writ prayed for. The writ of peremptory mandamus prayed for is refused and the petition dismissed at the costs of the plaintiff."

W. E. Gray, attorney for the plaintiff, says he will carry the case to the Supreme Court. This is in accordance with Attorney General Elkins' announced program.

Treasurer Barnett last week sent a circular letter to the school boards of the state setting forth that:

"If one district was entitled to being paid its school appropriation on the eleven million basis, all were entitled to it."

"That no district had been paid on that basis. When proceedings were brought in court, the money it was claimed was simply advanced and charged against next years' appropriation."

There should be a united effort on the part of each county to compel State Treasurer Barnett to pay each district its full share of the school funds, and demonstrate to Governor Stone and his machine government that the people are not in sympathy with his assumed power to set aside the constitution at his will.

Public Sale.

Leonard Rhone, of Centre Hall, will sell at his residence, Rhonemede, three miles west of Old Fort, ninety head of live stock, embracing Morgan and French Coach horses and colts, Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire swine, also farm implements.

While these animals have not been registered they have been bred from registered sires for three and four generations. A rare opportunity to buy well bred stock. Sale begins at 10 a. m., March 29th, 1901.

Horse Blankets.

You will find a large assortment of horse blankets and robes at D. A. Booser's saddler and harness rooms.

Mardi Gras Celebrations.—New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., February 14 to 19.

For these occasions, tickets will be sold February 12th to 18th inclusive, from Washington, D. C., and all points on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, at rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning until March 7th 1901, inclusive. With its new passenger service inaugurated January 27th, the Seaboard Air Line Railway is now operating the finest and fastest trains in the South, and a trip to the Mardi Gras on one of these magnificent trains via any of their many attractive routes will certainly prove the quickest and most enjoyable. See that your tickets read via Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Little Wilson, son of J. B. Ard, of Pine Grove Mills, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Democratic County Committee for 1901.

JOHN J. BOWER, Chairman.
Wm. J. Ringer, B. Neff, Secretary.
John C. Rowe, Phillipsburg, Thomas J. Sexton, Bellefonte, Emory Zerry, Coler, Ass. Secretaries.

Districts Chairmen Postoffice.